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THE TARIFF BILL

VOL. XIX.

It Grows More Unpopular as It is

LOUISIANA WILL NOT SUPPORT IT andall the Recipient of Numerous Telegrams Urging Him to Resist Stoutly.

Washington, March 2.—[Special.]—If such a thing were possible, "Premier" Mills's alleged tariff bill is a thousand times more unpopular today than it was on yesterday, when the child was born. The great man from Texas has strutted the halls of the capitol today like a boatswain on quarter deck, ready to call out to his gallant seamen to ride the waves of the approaching storm. He has gone from place to place in search of compliments for his "able effort," but from no quarter did he receive even the faintest whisper of approval, save from the members of his own commit

tee, who, as he says, have been "whipped into line." The cluds of darkness have swooped down upon the bald and grizzled head of the Texas commander, so called. Upon the contrary, over the handsome and smoothly-shaven face of Sam'l J. Randall, played and danced the same subdued smile of contentment, peace and joy. While to "Premier" Mills the world was si-lent, there was a stream of telegrams flowing thick and fast into the committee room on ap-propriations, congratulating Mr. Randall on the bold stand of opposition he had taken, and assuring him of their devotion to him in his no-ble battle for the protection of American in-

ble battle for the protection of American industry.

Without exaggeration or empty praise, Mr. Randall is tonight the hero of the day. The bright, effulgent banner of Randall, however, hangs higher and kisses the breeze with more grace and beauty than ever before, while that borne by Mijls has all day trailed in the dust. Even these who last night were half inclined to look upon the bill in a friendly manner, perhaps more out of sympathy than love, are tonight condemning and criticizing it with a vigor that means business. The Georgia delegation, like a great many others, say they have not read it with sufficient care to be able to give an opinion upon it. To The Construction correspondent, Representatives Clements, TION correspondent, Representatives Clements, Carlton, Crisp, Norwood, Grimes and Barnes each said they had not as yet read the bill at all, but would do so as soon as they could get a copy of it. Mr. Stewart, while not suited as he would like to be, will support the bill be-cause he believes it the best that can be done at the present time. He has estimated the reduction to be over \$55,600,000 annually, and looks upon that portion of the bill placing salt and cotton ties and bagging upon the free list as especially fortunate to the cotton growing

and means committee are to report with the tariff a provision repealing certain internal tariff a provision repealing certain internal revenue laws, which will lessen the accumulation of the surplus from that source about thirty million annually, he thinks it the duty of congress to pass the bill, as the necessity of the reduction is the prime object. As haviews the bill there is no danger of any American indicates suffering from it. The placing of the articles above named upon the free list will, according to Mr. Stewart's reckening.

will, according to Mr. Stewart's reckening, save to the people of the cotton states upwards of one million annually.

Mr. Clements, as named in dispatches last night, is not pleased with the bill. The thrust made at marble industries in placing the raw material upon the free list is urged as his chief objection to the bill. As to whether Mr. Clem-

ents will support the bill as it now is he has not made up his mind. He hopes, of course, to have it amended and strike out all objectionable features.

Mr. Turner, as heretofore stated, says the bill is not as he would have it, but being a member of the ways and means committee he

Mr. Norwood naturally disapproved of that portion of the bill reducing the duty on rice, but as he has not read the whole bill he wishes to take time in considering the question before he commits himself. From the present state of feeling, and there

is no probability of a radical change, there is no possible hope of the bill ever seeing the light of day by giving it the dignity of an act

The Louisiana delegation have made the discovery that the bill, instead of reducing sugar twenty-two and one-fourth per cent, as the framers of the bill intended, have reduced it over thirty per cent. At a meeting held to-night the entire delegation, including the senators, decided to oppose the passage of the

vote of eight to one, reported favorably upon the bill giving the people of the district the right to vote upon the subject of prohibition The house committee on agriculture heard a

report today from Abram S. Jewell, of New York, a lard refiner, to the effect that cotton seed oil is good for lard and does not destroy its purity.

Judge Stewart introduced a bill today for the

relief of Stanley B. Monan, now of Georgia, but formerly of Dakota, who at Fort Custer had his photograph hut destroyed by the Uni-

lief of Y. R. Rust, postmaster at Albany, Ga for \$400 for funds stolen from the office which he had accounted for to the postoffice depart-

CONSIDERING WAR CLAIMS.

CONSIDERING WAR CLAIMS.

The House Takes Up Bills for Use and Occupation of Premises by Troops.

Washington, March 2.—The speaker protem laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury showing the probable loss by destruction of United States bonds.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, secured unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a memorial signed by glass blowers protesting against the reduction of the duty on imported window glass, as proposed by the Mills tariff bill.

Mr. Randall, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing for an evening session every Friday for the consideration of private pension and political disability bills. Under the terms of the resolution the house is required to take a recess at 5 o'clock on Fridays and to reassemble at 7:30 o'clock, evening sessions to be adjourned not later than 10:30 o'clock.

The resolution was adopted.

pensation for occupations of schools and churches in the south. Mr. Lee advocated the amendment as an act of justice, and thought that the time had come when the animosities of war should have passed away. The institution was an old one, and had its alumni in every part of the union, and throughout the whole war it had been in the federal lines.

No confederate soldier had ever passed over its grounds, and a majority of its faculty had remained under the jurisdiction of the United States.

No confederate soldier had ever passed over its grounds, and a majority of its faculty had remained under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, inquired what side they prayed for all sinners.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, placed his opposition to the amendment on the broad ground that they prayed for all sinners.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, placed his opposition to the amendment on the broad ground that the government had never ought to. The property was within a seceded state. If it was an organization for public purposes, it could not be exempted from the action of Virginia when she went out of the union. If it was a private corporation, it was affected by the political sentiment of its owners. It was a strong suggestion against the justice of the claim that instead of being pressed upon its merits, it was sought to be incorporated in the bill to which there was no objection.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, regarded the amendment as a far-reaching measure and one which, if enacted into law, would be followed by a flood of similar chaims involving hundreds of millions of dollars. If this claim was paid, claims would come in as rent for compensation for the occupation of every camp ground which the union soldiers used after crossing the Potomas river. There would be nothing to prevent the owner of the battle field of Manassas bringing in a claim for occupation of the field by the United States army during the battle.

Mr. Spoener, of Rhode Island, supported the amendment. There was, to his mind, a vast distinction between this claim and claims for payment for the occupation of property within the confederate lines. This seminary was situated in that part of Virginia which was within the union lines from the beginning to the end of the war. The territory within which it was situated had during the entire war been represented in this house.

Mr. Allen, of Michigan, thought that common fairness required that the government should pay for the use and occupation of this property from the close of the

whether the same was not true of property in Washington.

Mr. Alien replied that it was not. If the federal troops had laid down their guns for twenty minutes, this property would have been occupied by confederate soldiers. The seminary was upon the picket line and was in the same position as a seminary in Georgia.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered an amendment providing that nothing in this appropriation should be construed as recognizing the liability of the United States to pay for the use and occupation of property by the United States army, at the seat of war during the late war.

States army, at the seat of war during the late war.

Mr. Grosvenor regarded the amendment as child's play. It would have no effect except to quiet the conscience of some gentlemen who desired to vote for the claim. In one breath the hoase paid for the rent of the property, and in the next said that it would not admit having done the very thing it had done.

Mr. Holman's amendment was rejected and Mr. Lee's amendment was adopted; 102 to 64.

The bill was then agreed to and reported to the house.

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Pending action, the house, at 5 o'clock took a recess until 7:30, the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

The house tonight began its evening sessions for the consideration of pension bills.

Therefy five of these measures were passed, together with bills removing the political disabilities of Samuel Noble, Horace A. Brown, Paul Faison and Andrew J. Lindsay.

Then at ten o'clock the house adjourned until tomorrow.

LARD AND COTTON SEED OIL.

Then at ten o'clock the house adjourned until tomorrow.

LARD AND COTTON SEED OIL.

A Merchant Gives His Views to the Committee.

Washington, March 2—Aoram S. Jewell, commission merchant of New York, and a member of the New York produce exchange appeared before the house committee on agriculture this morning. Up to 1887, he said he had been in the latd business and has dealt largely in lard. His firm had been probaby the first in the country to manufacture refined lard. Before the hog packing business was brought to its present state of excellence and when hogs were cured in small establishments, it was almost impossible to get a thousand tierces of lard of any uniformity and his firm had conceived the idea of rendering lard so as to make it uniform. It put no outside substances into the lard, but into lard which was exported to Soath America countries it mixed stearine in order to harden the lard and enable it to stand warm weather. Competition had grown so rapidly that manufacturers sought something to cheapen the product, and used water. Finally, so much water was put in lard that buyers rejected it. As much as thirty-five percent of water was put in. Today steam lard contained two or three per cent of water; scarcely any has less than one per cent. Kettle rendered lard was absolutely free from water. When buyers refused lard on account of the large amount of water in it, the manufacture looked about for some cheap article to take its place and fixed upon cotton seed oil. It was found that it combined with lard without damaging it, while it cheapened its cost. The adding of oil to lard necessitated the use of a hardening substance like stearin to counteract it. About the time cotton seed oil began to be used, oleomargerine stearine came into the market. It was made from the fat of bullocks. There was nothing impure that could come from an animal's fat and it was used in hardening the lard. He did not know that they differed, except as to color.

The Chairman—De you know whether the Standard Oil company to fi

NEW YORK, March 2.-No advices have NEW YORK, March 2.—No advices have been received up to a late hour this morning at the office of Austin Corbin, president of the Reading road, with reference to the latest reported order of Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Chief Sargent of the firemen, to members of the brotherhood, who had taken the places of late strikes on the Reading system. Mr. Corbin is on his farm in Claremont, New Hampshire, and will not return until Monday or Tuesday unless telegraphed for. It was not thought that the move referred to above was a matter of sorious nove referred to above was a matter of serious

interest to the Reading.
PITTSBURG, March 2.—Another car load of

engineers who were formerly employed on the Reading system, passed through the city this morning en route to Chicago. There were about thirty in the party sixteen of them being from Shamoskin and others from Philadelphis. One of the men who was asked about the report that Chief Arthur would call brotherhood engineers off Reading, said:

"We have heard the rumor, but have no official notification that it is true. If such proves to be correct we are willing to turn around and come back to fight our own fight is Reading and leave the Burlington troubles solely in the hands of the brotherbood."

A. A. Carlton, of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, who passed through the city this morning, said that he had not learned yet whiether there was any foundation for the report that a compromise had been arranged between the brotherhood and Knights of Labor.

Chicago, March 2.—Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur tonight gave to the press a long statement concerning the position of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen as to their present attitude toward the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Mr. Arthur says:

It will not do to assume that the employees of the railway compuny are responsible to the public for the present condition of aniairs of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Mr. Arthur says:

It will not do to assume that the employees of the railway compuny are responsible to the public for the present condition of aniairs of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Wr. Arthur says:

It will not do to assume that the employees are writing on any during the company and the strikers have used any means except moral sussion to prevent those win dearts to work for the Burlington from following their intention. The striking employees are extremely anxious that for this children of the public for moral strikers have used any means except moral sussion to prevent the service will be ensured the public for moral state of the will denote the public for moral strikers have used any means except mo

which years of experience will determine a man's ability. An engineer of one year's service is often better qualified to run an engine than one with twenty years' experience, if you undertake to gauge ability by years of service in any calling, you will be pretty apt to run into a big hole in the ground. There is one and only one just rule to determine the question, and that is equal pay for equal service. In the present controversy the engineers and firemen can afford to lose their fight, but there is no possible way in which they can recede from their demands on the question of wages except at the sacrifice of their entire organization. It would not be expected, and would not be just to expect, that other road, it would not be just to cheen you'd continue to pay him higher wages than the "Q." If the engineers should accede to the present wages offered by that road, it would have another light on its hands within twenty-four hours, and they would have to submit or abandon the organization.

It appears that Secretary Cahill, of the executive board of Reading employes brought Chief Arthur and Grand Master Sargent official information that 130 members of their organization had taken the places of Knights of Labor on the Reading road. Both Chief Arthur and Mr. Sargent have denied repeatedly that they knew that their men had taken the places of the Reading striking employes, and they assured Mr. Cahill that they had no knowledge other than vague newspaper reports that this thing had occurred. Both gentlemen expressed a willingness to play fair with the knights, and an agreement was entered into by which Arthur and Sargent agreed to request their men to quit the Reading's employment. In return Mr. Cahill agreed to keep the 150 to 200 Reading engineers in the city from taking places on the Burlington. These men, it was agreed, would be held back twenty-four hours. If the brotherhood men obeyed the request of their chiefs and quit the Reading road, the knights here would return home. After the softenders, but the Rock

Witness—I do not. I never heard of it, but I think it would be practicable.

Washingron, March 2.—The speaker protein laid before the houge a letter from the secretary of the treasury showing the probable loss by destruction of United States bonds.

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they are running local freight trains on some portions of their system. A number of switch engines are at work in the yards and the imber district and the most important work there is being taken care of. Officers of the company are confident that they will be able to send several trains out tomorrow. They do not think that the deal between the brotherized and the Knights of Labor will have any effect on the new men.

ALBUGUERQUE, N. M., March 2.—The strike of the conductors and brakemen on the Atlantic and Pacific road is complete threughout the entire line and business on the road is virtually suspended. West bound passengers coming into Albuquerque are sent to California by the South Pacific. The road is making an effort to fill the places of the strikers with new men, but the efforts so far are not very successful.

. AN OLD CON VICT sed From Prison When Near the

Released From Prison When Near the Bead of the List.

Nashville, Tenn., March 2.—[Special.]—The oldest convict, and the third oldest convict as to length of time served in the penientiary, were released this morning. One was Eli Biddings, who entered the prison June 1867, under a life sentence for murder. He had killed a colored man in Maury county. His sentence was commuted by Governor Bate to twenty-eight years. He served in all twenty years and nine months, having earned the difference between this term and twenty-eight years in good time. He is the only prisoner who ever served twenty years continuously in the penitentiary. He has never lost a day from sickness or any other cause during his incarceration, and is now in good health. He is forty-seven years old, having entered the prison in his twenty-seventh ear. He has worked in the blacksmith shop during his term. The other old prisoner who bade farewell to the prison today, is Washington Connely, colored, who entered the prison February 2, 1873, under a sentence of 25 years for mayhem, committed in Madison county. His sentence was commuted on the grounds of meritorious conduct by Governor Taylor to twenty-one years. He made in all within one month of six years good time. He never lost an hour's work from sickness or other cause. He was considered about the best prisoner in the penitentiary. He served fifteen years and one month, and is now about 60 years of age. There is now only one prisoner in the penitentiary who has served longer than Connely did. This is Frank Little, a white man, who is under a life sentence for killing a man named Friedman, in Maury county. He has served fifteen years and four months. One hundred and five convicts were received at the penitentiary during February, which is nearly, if not quite, the largest number received in any one month on record.

Through for Adjournment.

Jackson, Miss., March 2.—(Special.)—The senate is now holding three sessions a day. It concurred in the house resolution to adjourn on Wednesday next, but failed to clinch its action by reconsidering and tabling, and it seems probable that final adjournment will not take place before Friday next. The senate has been since last night considering the general appropriation bill. and have raised almost every item in the house bill. The increase as to all the humane institutions, except the Meridian insane asylum and the blind institute, nearly reach the last appropriation. The right of the superintendent of the institution to live out of the support fund is also restored. None of the educational institutions have been acted on except the Alcorn colored college, which is raised \$3,000 above the figures. In the house bill, and the Tougaloo colored gets \$1,500 instead of boing left out entirely. The house passed the senate bill abolishing the office of the swamp land commission, and putting the records in the office of the secretary of state. Both houses passed a bill providing for the suppression of contagious diseases among cattle. A bill proposing to exempt from taxation money loaned at eight per cent and less was killed. Through for Adjournment

Action of a Chicago Judge Which May Cause

CHICAGO, March 2 .- A: international ques-CHICAGO, March 2.—A: Intered up by County tion has been vigorously stirred up by County Judge Prendergas. From the number of insane paupers, subjects of European powers, the hear come before him while holding court who have come before him while holding court of insane inquiry, the judge has long been of the opinion that foreign governments are simply dumping their undesirable inhabitants into the United States. Yesterday he decided as the best means of forcing the subject to the legislature's attention to order two Canadian lunatic paupers sent to the British consul, one German to the German consul, and a Hungarian to the Austrian consul. Before they were sent, an officer of the court was dispatched to the consuls with a note from the judge explaining that as the paupers had been allowed to come here insane, to be a burden on Cook county; the consuls ought to take charge lowed to come here insane, to be a burden on Cook county; the consuls ought to take charge and ship them back. Baron Nordenflich, German consul, at once replied warmly, that as he received orders only from Germany, he begged to state that if "any attempt is made to carry out the order of the county court by leaving Victoria Reid at my office, without my consent, I shall invoke the aid of the federal courts." The other consul sent similar replies, and thus the matter stands.

MONSIGNOR McMANUS'S BURIAL, Cardinal Gibbons and Other High Prelates

Present.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The funeral of Monsignor Bernard J. A. McManus took place this morning at St. John's church, of which he was pastor from the time it was built, thirty-two years ago, up to the time of his death. Long before the services begun the charch was crowded and thousands of people stood on the street marble to gain admission. The office for dead was recited by Rev. W. E. Bartlett. Cardinal Gibbons celebrated high requiem mass, and Rev. Dr. John S. Foley preached. Among those present were Bishops Canis, of Wilmington; Moore, of Florida; Wadhain, of Ogdensburg, and Grandin, of northwest Tennessee, as well as V. G. Park, of Wheeling; and V. G. Walsh, of Philadelphia, and B.v. Father Stanton, of the last named city.

All priests of the diocese were present, except Monsignor McColgan, who is confined to his home by a broken limb. After services at the church, the body was removed and laid in the chapel of Holy Cross cemetery. In the cortege were all Catholic societies of the city and many of the children of parochial schools. Monsignor McManus was a man of more than ordinary administrative ability, and his loss will be deeply felt by the church, which he built up in a sparsely settled part of the city.

SEVERE SNOW STORMS.

Michigan Railroads Blockaded—The Worst

Storm of the Season.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 2.—All of the upper peninsular railroads are blockaded by one of the severest gales and snow storms ever known here. It has snowed continuously for nearly twenty-four hours, and the heavy wind has drifted it badly. The storm is still raging, and reaches the entire length of Lake Superior and extends well down into the southern peninsula where eighteen inches have fallen.

At Mackinaw city the worst snow storm of the season prevailed here yesterday. Eighteen inches of new snow fell and drifted all along the railroads, trains being delayed.

At Mancelona about eighteen inches of new snow fell yesterday, the greatest amount that has fallen here in one day for years. The snow has drifted six or seven feet deep, and for miles around in the country it is still blowing and snowing hard.

Greenville's Big Week.

GREENVILLE, S. C., March 2.—[Special.]— The date for Greenville's "gala week" has been fixed to begin the first day of August, so as not to conflict with the Spartanburg en-campment, which will begin on the eighth of the same month.

A FISH STORY.

Report of Mr. Chamberlain to His Government.

SUBMITTING THE RECENT TREATY atter-The Trafalgar Square Moet-ings Discussed in Parliament.

London, March 2.—In a communication to Lord Salisbury, dated Washington, Februay 16th, Mr. Chamberlain says the satisfactory result of the conference was due, in a large ferees of the importance of removing all causes for irritation and promoting good neighborhood and friendly intercourse between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland. The relations between the British plenipotentiaries, Mr. Chamberlain says, were of the most cordial and harmonious character throughout.

He speaks in high praise of Minister West and Sir Charles Tupper, and also calls special attention to the services rendered by Messrs. Bergne and Maycock.

The dispatch further stated that the American The dispatch further stated that the American government on the present occasion, repudiated any desire to share the inshore fisheries of Canada. The point of dispute was, therefore, limited to the question of commercial facilities. In the course of the discussion it became evident that there existed a substantial agreement on the main facts of the case, and that while on the one hand the United States were ready to recognize the right of Canada to guard the interests of her fishermen and withhold any of special advantages conferred by the proximity of her ports and harbors to the common fishery grounds; on the other hand the Canadian government was ready to afford all possible convenience and assistance which the, claims of humanity or the courtesy of nations justify; provided the concessions were not

Canadian government was ready to afford all possible convenience and assistance which the, claims of humanity or the courtesy of nations justify; provided the concessions were not abused or construed into a surrender of privileges essential or important to the successful prosecution of the fishing industry.

The treaty now submitted gives expression to those views, providing for full concession of all commercial facilities to fishing vessels of the United States whenever and as long as the products of Canadian fisheries are annitted into the United States. The treaty establishes the future position of the respective parties, and defines their rights: provides for the delimitation of the exclusive fishing waters of British colonies, substantially on the basis of the North sea fisheries convention and establishes a prompt and economic mode of procedure for dealing with breaches of the treaty or regulations affecting the fisheries. It also enlarges the condition under which American fishermen have hitherto enjoyed the rights secured them by the convention of 1818.

Under the modus vivendi of two years, United States fishermen will enjoy the advantages of the facilities contemplated by the treaty, in consideration of the license issued for a moderate fee by the governments of Canada and Newfoundrand. It is hoped in this way to obviate all possibility of a recurrence of the irritating incidents of the fishery seasons of 1886 and 1887. He is further hopeful that the arrangement will confirm and extend the friendly and cordial relations existing between the United States and Great Britain.

In conclusion he eulogizes the members of the commission and says that the staff was, at his own desire, made up on a much smaller scale than is usual with missions of this character, thereby throwing on the members a greater labor and responsibility.

Mr. Bradlaugh resumed debate in the house of commons this evening on the members a greater labor and responsibility.

Mr. Bradlaugh resumed debate in the house of commons this evenin

vote of 322 to 207

by a vote of 322 to 207.

Messrs. Gladstone, Morley, Sir George Trevelyan, and all Gladstonian and Parnellite members present, voted with the minority.

Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James and other unionist members voted with the gov-

ROME, March 2.—Today was observed as the anniversary of the coronation of the pope. His holiness received the congratulations of the sacred college, Cardinal Sacconi, dean of college, delivering an address. The pope replied in an animated speech. He lamented more than ever his position, which he said was unbearable. He declared that if the Italian government did not prohibit the jubilee fetes, it was in its own interest that it acted and not from any feeling for the holy see. The Catholic world must be aware of the situation. No arrangements with the government is possible until the independence of papacy was restored. Rows. March 2.-Today was observed as the

SAN REMO, March 2.—The German crown prince was on the balcony of his villa this morning. He was most of the time invisible from the outside. He looks and feels better than he has for several days past. The throat discharge is still much tinged with blood.

BERLIN, March 2.—The Tagblatt says it is reported that Dr. Bergman has asked Dr. Laner to prepare Emperor William for the worst. All kinds of rumors are in circulation here.

ON A WIFE-HUNT.

A Carolina Widower of Eight Days Beats

the Record.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Perhaps the most rapid case of second marriage is reported from Darlington county, in this state. H. J. Jolley, a farmer, lost his wife and seemed duly touched with grief. In a day or two after the event he engaged the services of a friend to help him get a second wife, but the friend worked all too slowly. One week after the wife's death, Olly started out to get another. He first tried a lady whom he met in a collard patch, but she was obdurate. He then tried some others, but with no better success. The next day, just a week after his wife's tried some others, but with no better success. The next day, just a week after his wife's funeral, he went to see Miss Julia Brown, whose parents were at church. She hesitated but he persisted and he won. The old folks objected, but yielded. The preacher came and the widower of eight days became the husband of the one whom he last sought. The affair is the talk of the neighborhood for many miles around.

THE REPUBLICANS WANT IT. The Probability of the Recuscitation of the

The Probability of the Recuscitation of the Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 2.—[Special.] After a long legal fight, in which the straight out republicans and ungwunps of this city locked horns in the courts, Francis Martin and Hon. John W. Stone were today appointed receivers of the daily Commercial. They are ordered by the court to sell the associated press franchise, together with all the presses and material belonging to the Commercial Printing company, either at public or private sale. The receivers have their bond ready to file tomorrow, when they will take charge of the property at once. A few wealthy republicans are talking of buying the entire plant, and if they do, the daily will be revived inside of the next two weeks. next two weeks.

Suicide at Bristol. Lyncheurg, Va., March 2.—An Advance, Bristol, Tenn., special says: W. W. James, Jr., a prominent merchant of this place, com-mitted suicide last night by shooting himself.

TALKING OF THADE.

NEW YORK, March 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade for the week, says:

Actual business is antisfactory for the season. Prospects are confused and succertain; in some directions recombined business and succertain; in some directions recombined to the recombined of the season of t Actual business is antisfactory for the season. Prospects are confused and succertain; in some directions promising, but in other beauches of large importance decidedly clouded. The passage by time bouse of the bill anthorizing bond purchases was designed to remove monetary uncertainty, and the indicace which affects at trade and industry. Whether the senate will pass the bill fin its present form is not yet certain, and free dary Pairchild's seport makes it questionable, whether the measure, if passed, would move an adequate reliance for the prevention of treasury about the prevention of treasury about the finding full relief, and that impression gave hopefulness to the stock market. Lower prices immediately followed, however, and the average decline for the week has been about it per siare.

Western railroad wars and strikers continue to disturb business, while the earnings of railroads continue to abow that a large quantity of freight for the secous is in motion. Rates are dropping, and expenses on many lines increasing. The Pennsylvania detaces are successing.

industries and branches of trade that industical ophicins, favorable or unfavorable to it, must considerally influence transactions, while it remains pending. It comes at a time when, for other reasons, there is hes tation in most of the branches chiefly core true! and increases that hesisation. It is characteristic of many trades at present that purchases and operations are for one reason or the other limited to present necessitios.

In the boot and shoe trade, which is otherwise executionally satisfactory, there are some such indications as to women's and children's cooks. In cotton, the recent signs of railying may be attributed largely to dealings in the past. In augar and numerous other trades, the operations of trusts or combinations cause uncertainty. The coal business since the strikes began to collapse, has been marked by only a hand to mouth dealing, in doubt as to the future output.

Frices of wool ar's steady with Ohio at 32 and buyers have been operating with only duliness, but any advance has lear resisted, and the effects of the

advance has leen resisted, and the effects of the proposal to change the duties are not yet seen. Large failures in the lumber and sait interests in lichigan, following the remarkable shrinkage in demand for iron ore indications about the prospect in that region is not wholly unclouded. Elsewhere the iron trade is healtaing, with somewhat lower prices at Pitsberg, while the Youngstown works recove to close unless better rail sales enal is them to meet southern competition. In the east supply increases while order and it. No unfavorable indications appear in the reports of trade or of collections in any perit of the

ports of trade or of collections in any part of the country. Money is everywhere companitively easy. Southern trade is clearly improving and there are signs of renewed real estime activity at some wastern points.

Business faitures occurring through out the country during last week number for the United States 202, Canada 42, total 244, against 279 last week. Casualties reported in Canada are still unusually large in number.

A GEORGIA MURDERER ABROAD.

Railroad.

Birmingham, Ala., March 2.—[Special.]—Sandy Harris, a negro who killed Sheriff Austin, of DeKalb county, Ga., on the 27th of last August, was arrested at a railroad camp ten miles from this city last night. He was captured by A. W. Fickett, of Atlanta, and Dr. Flotcher, of the gate city, after a lively exchange of shots. No one was wounded. It is said there is a reward of \$400 for the arrest of Harris. He will be taken to Atlanta by his captors tenight, or tomerrow morning. Harris was betrayed by a fellow-laborer, who was promised a share of the reward.

The Augusta Medical College The Augusta Medical College.

Augusta, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—The closing exercises of the fifty-sixth annual commencement of the medical department of the state university were attended by a large audience tonight in the Young Mon's Christian association hall, Diplomas were awarded to forty-five graduates, among whom Dr. A. S. Tinsley bore off the honors and stood at the head of his class. The address to the graduating class was made by W. H. Flening, one of the most prominent of the younger members of the Augusta bar.

treating the motion as a question of confidence.

Attorney-General Webster maintained that nobody had the right to go into a highway and make speech. Obstructing the highway was an indictable offense. He declared that no inquiry was needed to confirm the executive's power to stop-meetings in Trafalgar square.

Mr. Bradlaugh's amendment was defeated by a yet of 329, 12, 207. tant parts of country and dark corners for me

who have not heard enough of this cele-brated case to form opinions disqualifying them from setting on the case.

Work Will be Resumed. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 2.—[Special.] Work on the standard gauge railroad to the top of Lookout mountain, which has been suspended for three months, will be re-uned on Monday morning next with 500 hands. Financial arrangements were completed today for all the money needed to complete the road, which is to be finished and traine running by May. The money was furnished by Chattanooga, Mississippi and New Orleans capitalists. The cost of the road will be \$150,000.

Fire in Detroit. DETROIT, Mich., March 2.-Fire broke out in the paper warehouse of Parnes Bros. two five story brick buildings, 30 to 41 West Larned street, tonight and the establishment was completely gutted. A high wind prevailed and the efforts of the firemen were soon required to save an adjoining building. Barnes Bros. I's a shout \$100,000; insured for \$85,000. The buildings were owned by David Whitney, Jr., and Amos Chaffle. Their loss is estimated at \$50,000.

How Much Will It Cost? How Much Will It Cost?

Columbia, S. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The state board of agriculture, after hearing General Stovall and Dr. Alexander on their request to have sent to their Augusta exposition, the South Capolina exhibit used at the New Orleans exposition, concluded to postpone action till the board should make an estimate of the expense involved.

The New Police Board.

Montgomery, Ala., March 2.—(Special.)—
The governor today appointed Lee Echols and J. J.
Smith members of the police board of Opelika.

Mr. S. A. Emery, of Bay City, Michigan, is in
Montgomery, and today purchased twenty thousand
acres of government lands lying in Choctaw county,
for 81.25 an acre. Mr. Emery says that he bought

RALKIGH, N. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Governor Scales today pardoned D. H. Truelove, colored, of Harnett county, who was serving an eighteen months' term in jail for wife beating. The pardon was granted on a certificate of three physicians that Truelove would die if longer confined. A Wife Beater Pardoned

A New President to be Elected

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Mauch 2.—[Special.]—
The directors of the First National bank, of Montgomery, met this afternoon, accepted the resignation of W. L. Chambers, and passed resolutions expressing regret at the severance. A new president will be elected tomorrow.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES. Forty musicians who deserted from the Ger-nan army arrived at Castle Garden yesterday. The French schooner Fleur de Lamer has oundered off the island of Caynne. Sixty passen-

In New York, Judge Patterson yesterday granted Rev. Dr. McGlynn permanent injunction restraining Henry George and his followers from incorporating an anti-poverty society.

Under the plan of reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio milway company, M. E. In-galls was yesterday elected president. He will con-flaue in that position after reorganization is com-

The supreme court of California has denied the petition of the Sharon heirs for a rehearing of the case in which the lower court decided that Sarah Althes Hill, now Mrs. Judge Terry, was legally macried to the late Scuator Sharon.

News and Other Important

The March Century contains several fearers of romantic interest. First in unique eas, perhaps, is Mr. Kennan's continuation of perhaps, is Mr. Remain a collision state exclations in regard to the Russian state us, the details of which are remarkable for interest and bear every evidence of authenticity. An interesting incident related by Mr. Kennan is the celebration in the house of detention at St. Petersburg of the centennial fourth of July. A narrative paper of thrill ng detail is Captain Frank E. Moran's accoun of the planning, mishaps, and finally successful execution of Colonel Rose's tunnel at Libby prison, the narrator having been one of the party who escaped. The article is illustrated.

In "The Home Ranch," Mr. Theodore Roosevelt gives a continuation of his graphic

papers on the daily life of a ranchman, accom-punied by illustrations by Frederic Reming ton, done from the life, and of striking faith unless in detail. Mr. Roosevelt deals with suc s as the bronco-buster, mired cattle, practice with the lasso, winter dangers, and bird life on the Little Missouri. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's paper in the "English Cathedral" series is devoted to Salisbury, of which she says: "No where else does a work of Christian archiecture so express purity and repose and the eauty of holiness;" adding that "Salisbury's kind of beauty is the most purely lovely among Gothic kinds." Different aspects of the cathedral, the cloisters and the closes, are presented in the sketches by Mr. Pennell. Mr. Albert Morris Bagby writes of "Some Pupils Live Tournell and Live Tournell Albert Morris Bagby writes of "Some Pupils Live Tournell Areas and Live Tournell an of Liszt," with especial reference to Eurene D'Albert, Arthur Friedheim, Alexander Siloti, Alfred Reisenaner, and Francein Adele aus

der Ohe, of all of whom, as well as of Liszt bimself, there are portraits.

A paper of out-of-the-way biography is contributed by Mr. John Bigelow, in his "Franklin's Home and Host in France," the host being M. Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont. hed letters from Franklin, Adams and others help to complete the record of this friendship. The illustrations include por-traits of Franklin, M. de Chaumont, and a rawing by Victor Hugo of the house occupied by Franklin. This number contains also two ull-page portraits of Bismarck; one after the bust of Roth; the other (which appears as a frontis-piece) is from a photograph, and shows the chancellor in his garden with his two Bismarck's peculiar influence.

A paper by the Rev. T. T. Munger consider estion under the title of "Immigration by Passport," The fiction comprises the conclusion of Mr. Cable's "Au Large," and thus of his triology of novelettes, "the two being "Caranero" and "Grande Pointe; also Edward Eggleston's novel, "The Gray-sons," in which Abraham Lincoln appears as a character; and a short story by Miss Helen Gray Cone, entitled, "Hercules: A Hero."
The Lincoln History deals with "The Call to
Arms," the story of Sumter being retold authoritatively, the parrative being as before,
with the aid of unpublished material.

The poetry of the number includes "A Far Cry to Heaven," by Edith M. Thomas; "Lifted Veils," by C. P. Cranch; "The Roads that Meet," by Rose Hawthorne Lathrop; "Auspicium," by Mary Ainge De Vere; "To a Veteran," by A. S. L. Gray; and "The White Tsar's People," by R. W. Gilder; and in "Bric-a-Brac" contribution, by Robertson Trowbridge, William H. Hayne, Dora Read William Young, and editorial department The articles on "English as is Taught," "The Growing Independence of American Journalism," "American Architec-ture in English Eyes," and "Landscape Garlening and Forestry.'

In "Open Letters" are several dealing especially with educational questions: "The Public School Problem," "Mind Training," a reply to the articles on "The Education of the Blind," a paper "To the Deaf," and other suggestive ers, including an extract in autograph from an unpublished letter from Henry W. Long-fellow, which reads as follows: "Whatever is just, is for the benefit of all; and I wish we have a law providing, between England and America, that 'a copyright taken out in either country shall be equally valid in both."

The March number of "Woman" more than fulfills the promise of that excellent magazine's carlier issues. In literary quality "Woman" stands second to no periodical of the day, and in its illustrated features, as well as its mechanical construction, it has already asserted a footing for itself in close companionship with the best of the older magazines. The number before us is embellished with a frontispiece by Gleeson, representing the famous stairway of rock on the Island of Capri, which in turn is itself amphallished with an experience to the contract of the contract itself embellished with an exquisitely touching tale by Beatrice Presswood King, relating

a romance of that spot, famous in Italian love Stevens, who traveled around the globe on a bicycle, gives an entertaining account of the manner in which women in Afghanistan are kept so absolutely in the background as to justify the traveler in bestowing upon that re-gion the name of "The Womanless Land."

The principal article, however, in the March Woman is a thrilling recital of some of the horrors and abominations of polygamy, written by Kate Field, whose investigations of Morby Rate Field, whose investigations of Mormonism have shed so much light upon the in-iquities of that institution. The story Miss Field relates is literally true, and reveals in lurid colors the deceptions and brutalities which women in Utah encounter at the hands of their "saintly" lords and masters. An enof Wight in the winter season, is contributed by Sarah L. Roys. Frederick Schwatka, whose literary fame bids fair to eclipse his celebrity as a daring Arctic explorer, de-scribes, in lively style, the Alaska seal neries. Edgar Fawcett gives the opening apters of a society novel, located principally New York city, entitled "A Demoralizing New York city, entitled "A Demoralizing flarriage," which will be read with the eager interest his fictions always excite, and the successive portions of which will be looked for with pleasurable anticipation. All the foregoing articles are illustrated in the finest style of engraving art. The department of poetry is represented by a spiritual sonnet, by E. H. Stokes, D. D.; "The Archer Boy," with illustrated by the property of the property o

by John Erskine and a lively poem, "Yesterday and Today," with several pictures, by Ed Delancy Pierson. The frontispiece of the March St. Nicholas is an exquisite engraving of "Babie Stuart," by T. Johnson, from Van Dyck's well-known painting. The first article, "An Ancient Haunt of Pirates," contains an interesting description of a journey through the little known region where the celebrated Lafittes, Pierre and Jean, carried on their privateering. The trip was taken by Eugene V. Smalley, and the artist, E. W. Kemble, and the latter has and many characteristic drawings illustrating secompanion's account of the trip. If mest Thompson has contributed a novel and attentive paper showing what a naturalist may ad from "Tracks in the Snow," and sho takes are reproduced so that the readers may aw conclusions for themselves. Helen impbell tells an amusing story of "The shart Treasure," and shows how treasures niay be hidden where least expected. Frank R. Stockton, in the "Personally Conducted," Series, giving his impressions of "The People We Moet" abroad, and H. A. Ogden draws pictures of them. John Dimitry, in "Onatoga's Sacrifice." recounts a legend based upon Indian traditions of a terrible man-eating bird, a carving of which was formerly upon a cliff near Alton. Illinois.

Julian Ralph, in "AfPig That Nearly Caused War," makes an authentic and amusing addition to the history of the difficulty with Great Britain concerning San Juan Island. Robert E. Tener, in "Tom's Ride," describes a brave boy's headlong ride to bring aid to his a brave boy's headlong ride to bring aid to his father who has met with an accident in the woods. It is illustrated by George Inness, Jr., and by Remington. Miss Magruder's "Child-Sketches from George Eliot" are continued. Mr. John Preston True gives the second installment of "Drill." "Edward Athoy," the plain and touching story of the life a young Pennsylvania miner, is begun in this number. It is written by Rev. Mo-Tavish, and is strongly illustrated by W. H. Drake. Edgar Mayhew Bacon's essay upon "Accidental High Art" will be welcomed by amateurs, professionals, and Philistines with equal pleasure, and will certainly create the want which it supplies. Louise Stockton, how-ever, offers a substitute sure to satisfy those still seeking artistic expression, and her "Some Work for Lent" is seasonable and pleasing. "The Bronzed Kid Shoes," a charming poem by Marion Douglas, "Two Surprises," a poem by R. W. McAlpine, with illustrations by Brennan, and "A Regular Boy," by George Cooper, an amusing jingle with equally amus-ing pictures by Birch, and the usual pictures Briefs About Books.

NERVE WASTE, by H. C. Sawyer, M. D., published by the Bancroft company, San Francisco. This little volume treats in a practical way of nervous impairment, nervous ex-haustion, and their causes, phases and reme-dies. Dr. Sawyer believes that diet, rest and exercise are the best remedies for nervous dis-

W. Farrar, published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York. Dr. Farrar's work will be gladly welcomed by Biblical students and general readers.

ABRAHAM: HIS LIFE AND TIME, by Rev. William J. Deane; published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York. A thoroughly readable and satisfactory book.

Moses: His Life and Trials, by George Rowlinson; published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York. The character of the great lawgiver, and the conditions under which he labored, were never more strikingly and graph-ically portrayed than in this book.

SENSUALISTIC PHILOSOPHY OF THE NINE-TEENTH CENTURY, by Robert L. Dabney; pub-lished by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York. Dr. Dabney discusses the philosophy of Hobbes, Locke, Condillac, Hulvetius and St. Lambert, Mill's analysis of the human mind, sensualistic ethics of Great Britain, positivism, evolution, physiological materialism, spiritualty the supernatural, etc.

News and Notes.

Forty-five biographies of Charles Dickens have been published.

Mrs. Stannard's pathetic story, "Brotle's Baby,"

out in London by Mr. Edgar Bruce. "Modeste Mignon," the next volume in Miss Katherine Wormeley's series of translations from

appointments in money matters.

Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks is to supervise the preparation of a series of historical studies of the states of the union. The series will be illustrated by L. J. Bridgeman, and will be published by the D. Lothrop co npany. Mr. Brooks will write "The Story of New York," Mrs. Freemont will deal with Missouri, Miss Olive Risley Steward with Pennsylvania, the Rev. E. E. Hale with Massachusetts and Sidney Luske with Connection. Luska with Connecticut.

Luska with Connecticut.

A collection of the songs sung by the sailors of all nations at their work has been made by the daughter of the Russian consul at N. w. astle-on-Tyne. They are veritable sea-songs, and in many cases the words and music had never before been taken down until the work was done by this young lady. She made the round of the English seaports for the purpose and got the sailors to sing to her. The collection is to be published by Kegan Paul under the captivating title of "The Music of the Waters."

In the English Illustrated Magazine will be beauty

captivating title of "The Music of the Waters."

In the English Illustrated Magazine will be begun with the March number a series of sketches of famous English homes, written by Miss Elise Balch, a neice of Mr. John Jay. The first paper will describe Penshurst, the seat of Lord de l'Isle, and will be accompanied by engravings of some of the family portraits. Other sketches will be "Arundel Castle," the home of the duke of Norfolk; "Hinching, broke," which formerly belonged to the Cromwells; "Chiswick," which belonged to the duke of Devonshire, and "Mount Stuart," Lord Bute's place in Sootland.

A "Book-Hunter's Library" in thirty volumes is in

A "Book-Hunter's Library" in thirty volumes is in course of preparation by Mr. Prescott-Innes, of Glasgow. He says that he has collected in the course of a busy life some very rare books, some of course of a busy life some very rare books, some of which "are unknown, in. name even, to such bib-liographers as Loundes, Alibane or PQuaritch," and he proposes to reprint them in large print and elegant style. Ten volumes of the series will be a reprint of Balthasar Bekker's—a Dutch theologian—"History of Magic." The first part only has hitherto been published in England, and that event took place so far back as the beginning of the seventeenth century.

took place so far back as the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The New York Shakspeare society will issue next month the first volume of "The Bankside Shakspeare," This edition will offer the text of the carliest version of each play printed in the lifetime of William Shakspeare, paralleled with the 1623, or first folio text, and both texts numbered line by time and scrupulturly collated with both the folio and quarto texts. Each play is printed separately by the Riverside press, on lail paper, uncut, boards, Only five hundred copies are printed from type and hand-numbered under the society's inspection. Each copy contains a certificate, signed by a committee of the society, pledging the society's faith to this effect. The price on delivery is \$2.50 per volume, and the society accepts only purchasers' who will take the series, twenty in all. Subscribers are assigned and will receive an identically numbered copy of each volume.

On the occasion of the removal of the state library of New York to the new capitol several assistants were needed to sort books and put them in place. Among those who were engaged was a certain dignified elderly gentleman who brought with him credentials of his literary ability from several leading citizens of Albany, who are prominent as democratic politicians. He was engaged and set at work at once. The state librarian, who kept a shrewd outlook over his assistants, soon noticed that this man actually accompliance very little. He apparently avoided public gaze, but kept steadily at his work in dark recesses of the library, whence he would sometimes emerge, a cudle in one hand and in the other a long strip of paper to which he scemed in constant need of recerning. Several days passed, and as there was no a parent progress in the elderly gentleman's work it was decided to watch him. After a short period

of watching the state librarian eppeared with the new assistant attired in his overcoat; he had been summarily dismissed. The mystery of his work was explained—the strip of paper he carried for reference contained the letters of the alphabet, for this "competent" gentleman, who had been recommend-

ed to assist in arranging the library of the state could neither read nor write.

Last April an ambifitious young author went the rounds of the New York publishing houses offering the manuscript of a novel be had just completed. Further than that he had written a couple of plays more or less successfully produced, the young author had no literary prestige. He was treated politely, his manuscript read by several of the houses, but in each case was his story declined for varied reasons. Stimulated rather than discouraged by his failures and confident that his story needed only publication to insure immediate success, the author became his own publisher. The result was the now famous story of "Mr. Barnes of New York," by Archibald C. Gunter. But when the book was printed the author-publisher encountered new obstacles. No dealer would handle this book, and he could secure no chahnel of trade. At last he secured the interest of three New York retail booksellers, each of whom took a small number of copies, with privilege to return if unsold. After some it esitancy the American News company took 500 copies. The book had no sooner been circulated than its peculiar title caught the popular fancy, and from a first edition of 5,000 copies the story bas sold until now its one hundred and second thousand is printing. Encouraged by his success, Mr. Gunter has completed a second novel giving it a similarly unique title as that of his first book, "Mr. Potter of Texas." The second novel is also published by the author, who, embittered by his experience with the publishers of his first book, has ignored the offers that have come to him for his second story and continued in his commercial role as author-publisher. The publication, although entirely unheralded, was the most unique and temarkable in the history of the publishing bustness, Mr. Gunter's first edition consisting of 60,000 copies, of which 57,000 were ordered outright before the could neither read nor write. markable in the history of the publishing business, Mr. Gunter's first edition consisting of 60,000 copies, of which 57,000 were ordered outright before the book was off the printer's presses. Of this number the American News company have bought, as their first order, 30,000 copies. The book nets the author, clear of all expenses, about fifteen cents per copy; his profits on the first cdit on can therefore be easily estimated. Surely the ways of literature are oftimes very dark!

Perilous Exploit of Dick Rock in the Yellow stone Country.

stone Country.

From the Billings, U. T., Gazet:e.

In November, 1882, north of the Yellowstone river, between Dry Fork and Red Water streams, buffaloes were very plentiful and the slaughter of them was prosecuted with unrelenting vigor. That was the section where Vic Smith, Doc Yahl, "Missouri Jim," Jim Blake, George Brown and many others followed the buffalo like an avenging Nomesis, and, sad to say, never let up until the noble game was wiped out. Charles W. Rock, better known as Dick Rock, was acknowledged to be the quickest buffalo skinner on the range. He could easily skin forty-five buffaloes in one day—a well proportioned six-footer and the best horseman I ever saw, He claimed that he could ride and "stick" anything that wore hair, unless it was a grizzly bear. It was that he could ride and "stick" anything that wore hair, unless it was a grizzly bear. It was seldom that he spoke of his prowess unless bantered by some of his companions. At that time he was hunting on a tributary of Dry Fork, close to Vic Smith's camp.

One evening in camp the subject of breaking horses and wild animals to ride came up, and Dick offered to bet \$50 that he could ride a huntale. His money was quickly expend and

Dick offered to bet \$50 that he could ride a buffalo. His money was quickly covered, and Sam Bicknell was chosen referee and stake-holder. The conditions were that he should ride a buffalo half an hour, barring accidents, such as the buffalo falling down or running under limbs of trees, that skirted the small streams. The next morning one of the party rode over to Smith's camp and acquainted him with the facts of the wager and required his assistance in securing the animal on which Rock was to ride. Vic acquiesced and soon all hands rode out in search of the game. They approached within two hundred yards of about a dozen buffaloes, and all hands stopped with the exception of Vic, who crawled on hands and knees within one hundred yards, and, se-

Katherine Wormeley's series of translations from Balzac, will be published next month.

Roberts Brothers will bring out in this country "The Early Life of Samuel Rogers," a book which has had a notable success in England.

The volume of "Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast," which Colonel Charles C. Jones of Augusta, is preparing, will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth has had the gold pens with which her novels were written melted up and turned into two rings—one for each of her children. It is supposed that she will confine her story-telling hereafter to her grandchildren.

Six hundred miles of canoeing on the Rock, Fox and Wisconsin rivers will be described in "Historic Waterways," a volume which is now in the press of A. C. McClurg & Co. Its author is Mr. R. G. Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical society of Wisconsin.

Some interesting antographs of men of letters were sold recently in London. In one from Swift the writer declares that so dire is his poverty that "if I come to Mare park it must be on foot," Sterne begs for the loan of fifty pounds. A letter from Goldsmith gives "doleful accounts" of his Italian travels, and one from Fielding complains of his disappointments in money matters.

Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks is to supervise the prepara-

and ran them in a circle until time was called, when a half-breed, named Baptiste, shot the buffalo, and Rock lay down on the ground for about twenty minutes to search for his lost wind, that had been completely pumped out of him by the terrible bucking and jolting that he had received. His legs were badly bruised from the horns of the herd.

Cannibalism in Hayti.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

A private letter from Port au Prince, dated
February 16, contains the following. A private letter from Port au Prince, dated February 16, contains the following:

"Recently the body of a child was found near this city, an arm and leg had been eaten by voodhoos. During Christmas week a man was caught in the streets here with a child cut up in quarters for sale. Cannibalism, still prevails, despite all the forced statements to the contrary. President Salomon, to please the masses—the negro element—allows them to dance a voodhoo dance formerly crohibited."

Allow your Clothing. Paint, or Woodwork, washed in the old rubbing, twisting, wrecking way. Join that large army of sensible, economical people, who from experience have learned that

James Pyle's Pearline, used as directed on each package, saves time, labor, rubbing, wear and tear. Your Clothes are worn out more by washing than wearing. It is to your advantage to try Pearline.

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WEATHERBOARDING, SHINGLES AND LATHS, BRIDGE AND TRESTLE TIMBERS.



March April May

Are the Months in Which to

Purify Your Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Now is the time to purify the blood, for at no other season is the body so susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar purifying and reviving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are just what are needed to expel disease and fortify the system against the debilitating effects of mild weather. Every year increases the popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is just what peeple need at this season. It is the ideal spring medicine. If you have never tried it, do so, and you will be convinced of its peculiar merit Weak and Tired

"Last spring I seemed to be running down in health, was weak and tired all the time. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did me a great deal of good. My little daughter, ten years old, has suffered from scrofula and catarrh a great deal. Hood's Sarsaparilla did her more good than anything else we have ever given her, and we have tried a number of medicines.' MRS. LOUISA CORP, Canastota, N. Y.

MRS. LOUISA CORP, Canastota, N. Y.

"Feeling languid and dizzy, having no appetite and no ambition to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, with the best results. As a health invigorator and medicine for general debility I think it superior to anything else."

cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, all humors dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, general debility, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling caused by change of climate, season or life.

weeks I was unable to work. I had physicians, and took various kinds of medicines, but nothing seemed to be what I needed. My ap-petite was poor, I could not sleep, had headsche a great deal, pains in the small of my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Why I seemed almost a complete wreck. In this condition I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time it did me so much good that I feel like a new man. I can't begin to tell all the good it did me. My pains and

"I am seventy-seven years of age, and have

for some years past suffered from general de-bility. During the past year I have been tak-

ing Hood's Sarsaparilla, and with good results.

It tones my stomach, aids digestion, and makes me feel better all over." JAMES GILMORE, Belfast, Me.

Sick Headache

"Living on a farm, I have always had plenty of work to do and suppose I worked too hard

for the strength I had, as I became broken in

stomach, would feel faint and had sick head-

ache frequently. After eating I would feel so

bad I told my husband I would rather go with-

out eating. My hands and arms began to be numb. I tried medical advice but to little ef-

feet, and then began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It did me a great deal of good. I can

eat anything without any distress afterward. and feel stronger and better every way. My husband takes it and it gives him strength to

health. I had spells of feeling bad in my

Roxbury Station, Conn.

Almost a Wreck "I feel it my duty to tell what I think of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was in a very poor state of health for several months; for four weeks I was unable to work. I had physi-

aches are relieved, my appetite improved. Had lieve him. Two or three physician agreed in I realized how much good a single bottle of calling it scrotulous humor, but did not effect It Makes the Weak Strong

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for my | Hood's Sarsaparilla would do me, I would | a cure. We tried salves and ointments and blood and general debility, with marvellous gladly have paid ten dollars for it. I say to others who need a good medicine, try Hood's stronger and better every way." FREDERICK Sarsaparilla and see." George F. Jackson,

REEB, 66 Hudson Ave., Albany, N. Y.
"I have taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla for salt rheum and dyspepsia, with which I was troubled very much. After taking this medicine I am feeling as well as ever in my life. I consider and advertise to others that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier.' G. W. Rose, Pottsville, Pa. Impure Blood

However manifested, yield to the cleansing, purifying powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The many cures it has accomplished prove its efficacy beyond question. "I was troubled very much with blood disor-

der; my stepdaughter was also, at the same time, afflicted with stomach troubles. We commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking only four bottles of this medicine, have both been greatly benefitted. We are quite confident that one or two bottles more will effect a complete cure." JAMES F. THOMP-"For some years I have been afflicted with

eczema of a very stubborn form. Antee bottes
of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. I am now
well and praise this excellent remedy." Mary
tory results." Mrs. Wm. P. Alger, Jasper,
Steuben Co., N. Y.

100 Doses One Dollar

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Frepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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FAMILY REMEDY

John Goetz, Jr., Vice-Pres't. J. A. Eberhardt, Sec'y Treas. & Gen. M'gr.

THE SOUTHERN GRANITE COMPANY, General Contractors in Granite

We take pleasure in announcing that we are now prepared to furnish estimates upon the finest quality of Lithonia

For any and all purposes, especially in the line of FINE ARCHITECTURAL,

MONUMENTAL AND STREET PAVING WORK.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATES WILL BE PROMPTLY FURNISHED. PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

> ELASTIC SUSPENDER WITHOUT RUBBER. Combining Comfort and Durability.
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19-20 Wiggins Block,
CINCINNATI.



Scrofulous Humor A Pennsylvania Railroad Man Tells the Story

A Boy's Terrible Condition-What was hone for Him by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Every day adds to the long list of cures of scroiula and other diseases of the blood effected by the radical blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Nothing can cause greater agony to true
parents' hearts than to see their little one fering from an apparently incurable disease, failure following the trial of every remedy And nothing can cause greater joy than the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, as in the case reported below, overcomes the disease and restores the little one to health.
"I feel that I wish to tell what has been

done for us and our little boy by Hood's Sarsaparilla. He is now six years of age, and, until a short time ago, has ever since birth been a terrible sufferer from scrofulous humor. Sores would appear on him and spread until they were as large as a dollar, and then disthey were as large as a donar, and then dis-charge, only to be followed by others, so that the larger part of his body was one mass of sores all the time. The scrofula was especially severe on his legs and back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that comb-ing was sometimes impossible. His care be-came so thin that we could see through them and were actually

AFRAID THEY WOULD DROP OFF. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and it was impossible for him to run about and play like other children. Frequently when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start from different places. The humor had a very offensive odor, and caused intense itchmg, so that at night we had to tie his hands in mittens or stockings to prevent his scratching and tearing himself. We cannot tell how that poor boy suffered for nearly five years, nor how his terrible condi-tion distressed us. We did all we could to re-

gladly have paid ten dollars for it. I say to other things but without benefit. At last I others who need a good medicine, try Hood's decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, as

MY DRUGGIST RECOMMENDED IT to me for its success in such cases. In about two weeks the Sarsaparilla began to have effeet. The sores commenced to head up; the flesh began to look more natural and healthy. Then the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles he was entirely free from sores, having only the scars to show where they had been. These are gradually disappearing. The little fellow was full of gratitude to Hood's Sarsapariila when he found was curing him, and he would call for "My nedicine" when the time came for him to take t. We are unable to express our thanks for the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done our lit tle boy, and we recommend the medicine heartily. I am ready to answer any inquiries

accompanied by stamp for return postage."
HARRY K. RUBY, Box 256, Columbia, I'a. Are We Not Warranted

In urging the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla when, day after day, it effects just such cures as the above? Indeed, in view of these facts, it seems almost the actual duty of every one who suffers from scrofula, salt rheum, or any blood

100 Doses One Dollar

(Georgia Midland and Gulf R. R.) SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN-

ATLANTA NO COLUMBUS -AND ONLY ONE CHANGE TO-

UNION SPRINGS, TROY AND EUFAULA. TRAIN LEAVES ATLANTA (via C. R. R. and

ARRIVES COLUMBUS 7:15 p. m.

NORTH BOUND TRAIN.

LEAVE COLUMBUS 8:20 a. m.,
ARRIVE ATLANTA 1:15 p. m.
In advance of other trains.
Making connection certain in Union Depot for Making connection certain in Union Depot for all points beyond Atlanta. Trains leave McDonough sonthbound at 2:30 p. m. Accommendation tra n leaves Griffin at 5:00 r. m., arriving Columbus 10:55 a. m. C. W. CHEARS, Gen I Pass. Agt., Superintendent,

Big G has given univer-sal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrheea and ing it to all sufferers. A. J. STONER, M.D.,

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BRIDWELL & HOWELL HAS this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. L. Bridwell retiring. The business will be continued by W. G. Howell at the old stand, 199 West Matchell

In the Stud WILKERSON

Description: Dark managany bay, fooled 1884; 1354 hands, of the kindest disposition, with perfect action, great courage, very speedy and a model and style and finish; bred by Frank Maupin in Madistra county, Ky. Will make the season of 1888, ending July 1st, at the stables of Cox, Hill & Walker, 25 West Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga. Limited to 30 mares.

West Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga. Limited to 90 mares.

Pedigree: Sired by Count Wilkes, (son of George Wilkes, the greatest trotting sire that has ever lived dam by Embry's Lexington; 2d dam by Walker!
Wagner: 3d dam by Grey Engle.

His sire, Count Wilkes, No. 4601, is one of the very best bred sons of the great George Wilkes: dam Jewel, (winner of grand prize at St. Louis on 1 the dam of Gambetta; record 2.23 and The King, record. 23 and 5 mile record of 7.35 by offlis vermont. No. 104. 2d dam by Camoni's Whip: 3d dam by imported Buzzard. The dam of Wilkerson is strictly to oughthred and a noted mare in Kentucky. From ner ho inherits finish and great endurance and he is a very desirable horse to mate with the mares of this section. Terms, 225.00 the soason; 35 to insure. Strictly cash at time of service. Apply to

WOMAN'S WORLD

Poems, Sketches, Hints, Stories and R ers of The Constitu

one send I was so remembe raises an "Then

GIMPS AND GALLOONS With Other Matters from Dame Fashion's

Lent having fairly taken possession of the field, fair maids and matrons have perforce, forsworn dancing and feasting, and devoutly given themselves over to fasting and prayer. given themselves over to fasting and prayer. Into the various little mistakes and peccadilloss, of which they are humbly repentant—conscience demanding to be relieved of one load before shouldering another—it might be wise to inquire; but should it not count somewhat to their credit that for the next five part of it
"I sho
"It wa
fete, you
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lady's is
cardinal
monds, a
squire is what to their credit that for the next five weeks they will, presumably, be thoroughly indifferent to pomps and vanities, while con-tentedly arraying them in sackcloth? It is to be hoped, though, that while making their own peace with heaven, they will not forget to offer a petition for the salvation of those whose a petition for the salvation of those whose minds are occupied with the preparation of those fripperies and folderols which must, without fail, be ready to blossom out with the Easter lilies. Everywhere in the big cities there are regiments from the great army of workers, and oh, the talent, the taste and in-

there are regiments from the great army of workers, and oh, the talent, the taste and ingenuity which they expend, in order that the butterflies shall be becomingly arrayed!

Examine, for instance, these gimps and galloous. Here are graceful curves and arabesques of braid and cord, filled in and held, together by tinsel threads. It takes an artist to design such patterns as these; and the beauty of form is matched by the perfection of coloring. Here is a wide stripe with the tint and glitter of Etruscan gold. Lay that on to cream white broadcloth, and insert it in a skirt and bodice of Havan camel's hair, and tell me if you can imagine a more delightful effect. And then look at this frosted silver; this steel and jet; this other friendly mingling of copper, gold and bronze, or this odd weaving together of oxydized silver and a dull me'allic blue cord. All these are desgred for the tirming of gowns and wraps, out there are similar garnitures of lighter weight, to be used on the new bonnets and hats. For there are crowns of gold or silver embroidered on to soft, i exible web of ti sel; and strips of the same are made beautiful by a fine embroidery of silken flowers in dull tapestry tints. And besides? Well! there will be ribbons, fancy pins, feathers, and howers, in bewildering abundance, and every imaginable hue which the heart of woman could desire. The ribbons are to be wider—yes, a good, full four inch measure will be the rule, and the fancy feather and Iron edge is altogether a thing of the p.—Some satin: and many gresrains with satin stripe e.ge will be introduced, and hands me moires are not yet out of favor; but the newest thing is the shaded ribbon in stripes deepening from light to dark. Small ostrich tips in bruches of three, would seem from the quantity imported, to be the first favorite of the feathery tribe, and in these, also, the shaded ribbon in stripes deepening from light to dark are noticeable. Perhaps the most striking of these are the browns which darken from suede and tan able. Perhaps the most striking of these are the browns which darken from suede and tan up to seal; and the greens which are exceed-ingly stylish when thrown into relief on a black hat. Other tips begin on one color and d with a contrast—as a soft rose pink tipped the tobacco brown, or a moss green changing

black hat. Other tips begin on one color and end with a contrast—as a soft rose pink tipped with tobacco brown, or a moss green changing to a pink. Blue is a color which also shades effectively from light to dark, and two tones of it combine well with fawn and wood tints. On straw bonnets and large shade hats flowers will be used quite as freely as feathers, and there is hardly a blossom given by nature that has not been copied in muslin, gauze, silk and velvet. As usual, the roses outnumber all the others, and are marvelously natural; but though they may be the queen flower, it is hardly true to say that they are prettier than the asters, ragged robin, wallflowers and forget-me-nots, while the migmonette is lovely enough to stand comparison with all others and still hold its own.

As for the shapes, they are varied enough to stand still hold its own.

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And here I am, way down into a corner, and with hardly an inch of space in which to tell

And here I am, way down into a corner, and with hardly an inch of space in which to tell of those daintiest of fichus at Arnold & Conof those daintiest of fichus at Arnold & Con-stable's. They are of surah, in various tints, embroidered in tiny marguerites. The silk is laid in pleats, narrowing to a point at the waist, and set in between jabots of white lace. A high collar of surah, with a frill of narrower lace, surrounds the throat and hooks at the back.

. A WOMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF A PLAY. BY ZENAS DANE.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Well, you know," she says after the matinee, as she was riding home on the horse car with a woman who hadn't seen the play, but wanted to know all about it. "You see there's a lovely young lady in the play and oh! she did wear some of the loveliest dresses." "Oh, tell me about them!"

Well, in the first act she wears a pale pink silk, combined with brocaded ruby plush and "Oh, that must have been perfectly love

ly !" "It was. "Well, this young lady, you know, is betrothed to a handsome and rich young squire, you know, and she-oh! I must ill you about the dress she were in the second

"Yes, do."
"Well, it was of azure sadin and garnet vel

"Well, it was of azure seein and garnet vel'
et, with—"
"How lovely it must have been!"
"Yes, indeed; it had a watteau pleat in the
back and an immense train of the velvet, lined
with pale blue satin, and—"
"Wasn't it beautiful?"
"Perfectly lovely! Well, you know, this rich
young squire is a terrible wreck of a fellow.
Oh! he's just perfectly awful, and she don't
know a thing about it and she loves him dreadfully; so, you know, she—oh! I wish you
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"Woll, it was of lemon-colored faille Francaise worn under a rich black lace, with—"

"How striking that must have been!"

"It was! The train was very long and square and the coisage was so low, and she had lovely arms and shoulders, and she wore such masses of corn-colored ribbons and flowers, and—well, there is an old Gypsy in the play who is perfectly splendid, you know, and in the fourth aot this young lady is walking in the garden, and I wish you could have seen the dress she wore then!"

"Tell me about it!"

"Well, it was of white and crimson combined in the oddest and loveliest way and she wore with it a short crimson plush cloak, lined with white and thrown back over her shoulders so gracefully."

"She must have looked lovely."

"She must have looked lovely and of the countess in the play who wears the most magnificent black velvet and lace dress I ever saw."

"I think black velvet so elegant for old

"I think black velvet so elegant for old ladies."

"So do I. In one act she wears a very striking dress of black and white, with her hair dressed in puffs and powdered, you know. She did look so sweet."

"Yes, she must have."

"Well, the play goes on and it becomes real exciting in the second act, because, you know, this young squire has already been secretly married, and his wife comes in wearing the loveliest drake-neck green oftoman silk I ever saw. It had pink cut velvet panels at one side and the train was laid in great pleats,

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Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries,

100 Doses One Dollar

Take the Midland Route

(Georgia Midland and Gulf R. R.)

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE NO CHANGE OF CARS

-BETWEEN

ATLANTA NO COLUMBUS

-AND ONLY ONE CHANGE TO-

UNION SPRINGS, TROY AND EUFANIAL

TRAIN LEAVES ATLANTA (via C. R. R. and Griffin) 2:30 p. m.,

ARRIVES COLUMBUS 7:15 p. m.

NORTH BOUND TRAIN.

LEAVE COLUMBUS 8:20 a. m.,
ARRIVE ATLANTA 1:15 p. m. In advance of other trains.

Meking connection certain in Union Depet for a louis beyond Atlants.

Trains leave McDonough southbound at 2:30 p. m. Accommodation train leaves Griffin at 5:00 r. m. C. W. CHEARS,
Gen 1 Pass. Agt.,

Superintendent,

M. E. GRAY, Superintendent,



NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BRIDWELL & HOWELL He'S.

this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. L.

Bridwell retiring. The business will be continued by

W. G. Howell a: the old stand, 199 West M.tch. 11

street, who will collect all debts and pay all classibs.

In the Stud. WILKERSON:

Description: Dark mahogany bay, fooled 1884; 15% hands, of the kindest disposition, with perfect action, great courage, very speedy and a model still style and finish; bred by Frank Maupin in Madistri County, Ky. Will make the season of 1888, ending July 1st, at the stables of Cox, Hill & Walker, 28 West Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga. Limited to 30 mares.

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His sire, Count Wilkes, No. 4601, is one of the very best bred sons of the great, George Wilkes; dam Jewel, winner of grand prize at 8t. Louis on 1 the dam of Gambrita, creord 2.23 and The King, record, 2.394; and full sister to Black Maria; record, 2.36, and 3 mile record of 7.23 by Gill's Vermont, No. 194, 2d dam by Camon's Whip: 3d dam by imcorted Buzand. The dam of Wilkerson is strictly the ough-bred and a noted mare in Kentucky. From ner he inherits finish and great endurance and he is a very desirable horse to mate with the marcs of this section. Terms, 225.00 the season; 536 to insure.

Strictly cash at time of service. Apply to T. J. POLLARD, 43 Loyd 24. of B. F. WALKER, 25 W. Hunger B.

WOMAN'S WORLD AND WORK.

Poems, Sketches, Hints, Stories and Recipes for the Fair Read ers of The Constitution.

GIMPS AND GALLOONS

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BY ZENAS DANE.

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"Well, in the first act she wears a pale pink silk, combined with brocaded ruby plush and

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is betrothed to a handsome and rich young squire, you know, and she—oh! I must tell you about the dress she were in the second 'Yes, do."
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"How lovely it must have been!"
"Yes, indeed; it had a watteau pleat in the ack and an immense train of the velvet, lined ith pale blue satin, and___"
"Wasn't it beautiful?"

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'Perfectly lovely! Well, you know, this rich young squire is a terrible wreck of a fellow. Oh! he's just perfectly awful, and she don't know a thing about it and she loves him dreadfully; so, you know. she—oh! I wish you could have seen the dress she were in the third act."

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"What was it like?"

"Well, it was of lemon-colored faille Francaise worn under a rich black lace, with—"

"How striking that must have been!"

"It was! The train was very long and square and the corsage was so low, and she had lovely arms and shoulders, and she wore such masses of corn-colored ribbons and flowers, and—well, there is an old Gypsy in the play who is perfectly splendid, you know, and in the fourth act this young lady is walking in the garden, and I wish your could have seen the dress she wore then!"

"Bell me about it!"

"Well, it was of white and crimson combined in the oddest and lovelliest way and she wore with it a short crimson plush cloak, lined with white and thrown back over her shoulders so gracefully."

"She must have looked lovely."

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"She did. Then, you know, there is an old countess in the play who wears the most magnificent black velvet and lace dress I ever

"I think black velvet so elegant for old

"So do I. In one act she wears a very striking dress of black and white, with her hair dressed in puffs and powdered, you know. She did look so sweet."

"Yes, she must have."

"Well, the play goes on and it becomes real exciting in the second act, because, you know, this young squire has already been secretly married, and his wife comes in wearing the loveliest drake-neck green ottoman silk I ever saw. It had pink cut velvet panels at one aid and the train was laid in great pleats,

with a fan-shaped breadth of the velvet set in in such an odd way."

"I don't believe I'd like that."

"Oh, yes, you 'would, too; the effect was lovely. Well, this wife gets suspicious. Some one sends her a note or something, you know. I was so taken up with her dress that I can't remember just how it was. Anyhow she "Anyhow she "I he was an awful row an! it's just splendid."

"Then this beautiful young lady gets suspicious too, you know." I ha old Gypay puts a flea in her ear, and she hires a detective, you know, and the squire finds it out, and—that part of it is just splendid too."

"I should think it might be."

"It was. So it goes on, and there is a sort of a fete, you know, and you just ought to see the dresses the ladies wear there. This young lady's is the most exquisite combination of cardinal and gray, and she is one blaze of diamonds, and so, while they are at dinner, the squire is there too, you know, and the countess in a splendid silver brocade with real lace, and so, you know, this young lady's brother—oh, he was handsome—he comes in, you know, and she has an old maid aunt who is awfully funny, and the squire—oh, yes; I forgot, there is a poor young arrist in the play, too, and he is in love with this young lady's out know, so—you see how it all is, don't you? Well, this Gypsy woman, and the wife of the young squire, you know, they come in and there is an awful time. The young lady's brother fights the squire, and it's just splendid, and at last the young lady marries the artist, and her wedding dress is of—here's my corner; good bye, you really must see it; good bye; "Good bye."

"Good bye."

"Good bye."

"Good bye."

"Good bye."

A SOCIETY QUEEN'S PURSE.

The Cost of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's En From the New York Journal.

From the New York Journal.

"I wonder how much money Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has spent on social entertainments this season?" was asked yesterday of an intimate business friend of the family.

"I happened to know," said she, "that at the beginning of last year Mrs. Vanderbilt set aside the sum of \$100,000 for social entertainments. This amount, however, does not include the toilets she has worn, or even the cost of wine or the payment of servants. She keeps her own chef, who has a yearly salary of \$5,000, and two assistants, each one receiving \$1,000, and so she is virtually independent of caterers."

s5,000, and two assistants, each one receiving \$5,000, and two assistants, each one receiving \$1,000, and so she is virtually independent of caterers."

With the \$100,000, which is indeed a small fortune, but merely a modest sum out of a yearly income of \$3,000,000, Mrs. Vanderbilt has contrived to give a number of very handsome dinner parties, a grand ball, a musicale, several luncheon parties, and a dozen smaller entertainments. The ball was indeed the finest private dance of the winter, and the favors alone for the cotillion cost \$2,000, the floral decorations \$2,000, and the supper for the two hundred guests something over \$4,000.

Of course wines are not included in this amount. The wine cellar is stocked yearly at a cost of \$10,000, and it is safe to say that it was quite well emptied for the ball. The entire cost of the ball was over \$15,000.

A MUSICALE THAT COST \$8,000.

At the musicale which Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a few weeks previous to her ball there was one specially large item—that of \$3,000 paid to Mr. Abbey for the pleasure of having the little Hofmann play for her guests. Some 400 guests enjoyed hearing the child musician and three or four well known singers, and after the musicale, including the engraving of exquisite souvenir programmes, was over \$8,000.

Little Josef played forty-five minutes altogether and was paid at the rate of \$66 a minute, more than even Patti has received.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's dinner parties during the season just closed were only about a dozen in all. Yet cach one was a work of art so far as the menu and the serving went. Twenty is her favorite number to ask to dinner, and with herself and husband there were generally twenty-two covers placed.

The table was always set in the great art gallery, which opens on one side into a smaller room, where a fine collection of water colors are to be seen. Both rooms are lit by several hundred little electric burners, which shine through a ceiling of opal-tined glass, and the paintings by famous artists which adorn the walls are value

While the guests eat, an orchestra plays oftly in the dimly-lighted conservatory, and

While the guests eat, an orchestra plays softly in the dimly-lighted conservatory, and the splash of a tiny fountain may be heard. Amid these \$2,000,000 surroundings the dimner of twelve courses and seven wines is served. The centre of the table is always a mass of rare orchids or roses, which cost during the winter from \$1 to \$2 a single blossom, and at each plate is placed a bouquet of roses or a boutonniere of white buds.

At the last dinner party given by Mrs. Vanderbilt the Koman punch was frozen in the heart of g ea', (e.p-pink Gloire roses, and the guests ate it with little golden spoons, the handles set with rubies. The tutti-frutti icc-cream came fr.zen in yell w and crimson tulips, and the hot-house strawberries were served with cream on little golden platters.

The dinner service which is generally used on these occasions is of the fines; royal Dresden, Mrs. Vanderbilt preferring it to silver. The terrapin, however, is always served in little silver, gold-lined canoes, and the spoons are formed to look like small paddles.

The usual cost of the viands and music for one of her dinner parties is \$300, and with the wines the sum easily reaches \$500. Luncheons are not so expensive. Indeed, the gatherings to which Mrs. Vanderbilt invites her most congenial feminine friends are comparatively simple. One given in December to sixteen guests was a pink luncheon, all the decorations and several of the dishes being in that color, and it cost a trifle less than \$200.

The little item for visiting cards makes a great void in a small pocketbook. Tiffany has funished Mrs. Vanderbilt with 2,000 cards this energet'c little social leader has: made since November 1. Allowing four cards for each call would make 500 calls in four months.

When one counts up the \$15,000 spent on the ball, the \$8,000 on the musicale, the \$10,000 or more on dinners, the \$2,000 on luncheons, the \$3,000 on luncheons, the \$3,000 on the mass of the sasun, the \$5,000 on on opera box for the \$3,000 on on opera box for the \$3,000 on one trans the

ABOUT KISSING. Why Little Women Have the Advantage in Osculation. Bab," in the New York Star.

"Bab," in the New York Star.

I have never been an ardent advocate of kissing, but I am sure the people who are must have reduced it to a fine art.

Naturally the enjoyment depends largely on the person who is kissed, and after all there are only two people worth kissing—that is, men people; one is a boy haby and the other is a man who is devoted to you. Kissing a baby, a nice, sweet baby, must have been one of Eve's consolations, while kissing a man who is fond of one is delightful, because he always seems to like it so much. I think it is wiser for a woman not to like it, because then she doesn't commit the crime in a spirit of wild impulsiveness, but goes at it with a perfect consciousness that she knows how to do it and in the very best way.

Little women, as a general thing, have the better of it as faras kissing a man is concerned, because they have to reach up; that generally necessitates putting a hand on each shoulder, and the human representative of a Newfoundland dog is charmed to his soul because the little woman likes him so much. The woman who has to reach up to a man can always control him. Her size acquits her of her folly, and he is certain to regard her as a dear little thing, and never sees her Machiavelian schemes for rnining him.

If I had daughters I should put heavy weights on their heads in early childhood to keep them from growing very tall, because to the small comes fithe victory. Look at Cleopatra; she was fittle. Helenj of Troy barely reached to the shoulders of the man who loved

her, and in later days Catherine of Russia and Mario Stuart were both stender and rather

San Antonio Girls in Danger of

San Antonio Girls in Danger of a Boycott.

From the San Antonio Express.

A very nice young man, whose name always appears in the list of those attending the swell balls and other similar social affars, unbosomed himself to an Express reporter resterday. In common with oth San Antonio society men, this very nice young man has a grievance. He said: "I tell you what, if San Antonio society girls don't mend their ways they will find themselves boycotted after a while. Don't faint, I didn't mean to make a pun. I am in dead hard earnest. You see, we've stood the thing about long enough. During the dull season, when there are no strangers in the city, the girls are too awfully sweet on us town boys. But now keep your eyes peeled and observe the change. We get up parties and balls, and run ourselves in debt very often doing it.

"We take the girls there and pay for the lacks they ride in. Soon as they get under the glare of the chandelier and on glistening floor they begin to look around for new male faces. Let a drummer come along decked out in a spike-tail coat and an idiotic grin, and the girls go wild over him, and the town boy is lucky if he gets three dances during the evening. And the army officer is our horror. When a blue coat and brass buttons heave in sight the average San Antonio girl grows rapturously giddy, and we boys know the jig is up with us. As I said before, we have patiently borne with this thing lorig enough. There has got to be a change." The yery nice young man then went off, and mildly dissipated in a glass of moxy to quiet his nerves.

THIRTY DOLLARS FOR A GIRL. Mexican Maiden to be Disposed of at a

Raffle.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

An old Mexican in Nogales. Sonora, is attempting to dispose of his fifteen-year old daughter by means of a raffle, thirty chances at \$1 a chance. The girl in different hands would be a comely young miss, but, unfortunately, she belongs to \$a lower class, who think it no violation of the laws, the law of God or society, to dispose of an attractive-appearing female in that way. Both Americans and the better class of Mexicans are highly indignant over the affair, and it is hardly probable that the raffle will come off, although the Mexican statutes contain no law touching the point; while the man seems to think that he is doing no wrong in thus disposing of his daughter in that manner. He is, neverfheless, going into the scheme as skyly as its nature will permit, and insure the successful diss posal of the tickets.

nature will permit, and insure the successful diss posal of the tickets.

A case similar to this occurred at the same place once before, but the public knew nothing about it until the girl had been sent home to her parents. In this instance a Mexican women sold her daughter, who was fifteen years old, to a Chinese merchant for \$18 in Mexican money. The Chineman kept the young girlawhile, and when he became wearled of her, sent her home to her parents. Young girls are frequently made an article of barter among the most ignorant tribes of Mexican Indians but it is rarely that Mexicans stoop so low.

The Platonic Illusion in Buffalo.

rom the Buffalo News.
"The latest fancy," said a shrewd old maid. "The latest fancy," said a shrewd old maid, who keeps a keen eye on all that goes on in society and has the entree everywhere, "is for the young men of twenty or twenty-five to firt with some woman of thirty-five or forty. I don't think there is anything wrong in these attachments—the friend-ship is purely Platonie. I asked for an explanation from my big brother, and he says a woman is never interesting until she is thirty. "Girls say yes to everything you say," he said, or else they are so smart there is no enduring them." A woman, when she gets to be twenty-eight or thirty, finds out that if she holds her own she must have something beyond a handsome face, so she reads and tries to be well informed. They learn to be tolerant of other's ideas and not to preface every adjective with "s."

well informed. They learn to be tolerant of other's ideas and not to preface every adjective with 's.'
"Young men of twenty-five know more than their seniors in literary matters, and more than they do themselves later. They are awfully book learned, I tell you, and use less slang, but a great deal more profauity than we do. So I suppose that is why they catch on the old girls. You just talk with a man of thirty-five and you will find that all he thinks of is business. Oh, yes! You just talk with a girl—one of our set—and it is dress, dress, and nothing else. Of course the boys don't marry these-old girls. Men seem afraid of a woman who knows enough to be an equal, but such a woman makes a very pleasant companion for a tete-a-tete."

A Cosmopolitan Woman. A Cosmopolitan Woman.

She went around and asked subscriptions
For the heathen black Egyptians
And the Terra del Fuegians,
She did:
For the tribes round Athabasca,
And the men of Madagascar,
And the joor souls of Alaska,
So she did:
She longed, she said, to buy
Jelly cake, and jam and pie
For the Santhropophagt,
So she did.

Her heart ached for the Australians
And the Borriobooli-Ghalians,
And the poor, dear Amahaggar,
Yes, it did:
And she loved the black Numidian,
And the ebon Abyssinian,
And the charcoal colored Guinean,
Oh, she didi'
And she said she'd cross t :e seas
With a ship of bread and cheese
For these starving chimpanzees,
Sure, she did.

Sure, she did.

How she loved the cold Norwegian And the poor, half-melted Feejcean, And the dear Molucca Islander,
She did;
She sent pie and canned tomato To-the tribes beyond the cq :ator,
But her hasband ent p :tato,
So he did;
The poor, helpless, homeless thing (My voice failters as I sing)
Tied his clothes up with a string,
Yes, he did,
—S. W. Foss in the Judge.

Bables for Greenville Reits

Bables for Crocodile Bait. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

"Babies wanted for crocodile bait. Will be urned alive. If newspapers abounded in Ceylon as much as crocodiles do, advertisements worded like the fore going would be common in their want columns. As it is, the English crocodile hunter has to secure his baby by personal solicitation. He is often successful, for Ceylon parents, as a rule, have unfounded confidence in the hunters, and will rent their babies out to be used as crocodile but feet for

Ceylon crocodiles suffer greatly from ennui. They Ceylon crocodiles suffer greatly from ennot. They prefer to lie quite still, soothed by the sun's glittering rays, and wile away their lazy live in meditation. But when a dark brown infant with curling toes sits on a bank and blinks its eyes at them they throw off their clock of laziness and make their preparations for a delicate moreel of Ceylone e baby humanity. When the crocodile gets about half way up the bank the hunter, concea el behind some reeds, opens up fire, and the hungry crocodile has his appetite and life taken away at the same time. The sportsman secures the skin and head of the crocodile and the rest of the carcass the natives make use of.

crocodile and the rest of the carcass the natives make use of.

This way of securing crocodiles might be objected to by American mothers. The American infantle imaginat o might be shattered by the dexouring gaze of a healthy saurian who hasn't had his dinner; but we are c-editably informed by certain English crocodile Lunters that the average Ceylon infant displays a passive indifference to his advances, and that the ouly thing which frightens him is the report of the gun.

The superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to the tremendous amount of brain work and constant care used in its preparation. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of its supe-A Remarkable Prophecy.

A Remarkable Prophecy.

More than one hundred years ago, Parson Trout, an American preacher, said:

A crowded populace, peopling the dense towns where the man of money thrives while the laborer starves; want striding among the people in all forms of terror; an ignorant and God-defying priesthood chuckling over the miseries of millions; a proud and merciless nobility adding wrong to wrong and heaping insult upon robbers and fraud; royalty corrupt to the very heart, and aristocracy rotten to the core; crime and want linked band and hand, and tempting men to deeds of wee and death—these are a part of the doom and retribution that come upon the English throne and the English people.

ANGOSTURA RUTTERS were recovered by

ANGOSTURA BITTERS were prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Seigert for his private use. Their reputation is such today that they have become generally known as the best appetizing tonic. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

A CORNER ON SMILES.

The Cream of the Week's Fun Whipped up From the Current of Journalism, on Which You May Laugh and Grow Fat.

HORSE AND RIDER.

of age. His rider, noticing our approach, had halted at the corner, looked alternately at the town, then at us; his first salutation was a

"Know uv any fast hosses erround these

"None that we're aware of."
He gave us a doubtful look, then pulling a greasy pass book from his pocket, proceeded to consult it.

"None that we're aware of."

He gave us a doubtful look, then pulling a greasy pass book from his pocket, proceeded to consult it.

"Yes, it's all straight," he said, slinping the book into his pocket. "Ye see, I lowd may be I'd kinder lost my bearins, un got out'n the United States inter some territory or nuther, seein' as yer got no race stock here, but I find by consultin' the jography uv the place that yer a part uv the United States uv America, und unless yer wanter be like er poor house compared to er palace, ye'll wake up un' git some race hosses. Nuthin'll makeer town thrive or build up a people or er country so fast as trottin' horses. Jis' look at New York! What made it the boss place in the union? Race hosses. Look at Cincinnati! What made it the resort uv millionaires and pork packers? Fast hosses. Look at Chicago! What gave her half a million people, two thousand saloons, and the richest gamblers in the world? Hosses with 'er light'nin' record; don't yer see?"

We acknowledged our inability to attach such importance to the rapid transit of iron shod hoofs. "Why, sposin," said he, "I lived here, I register this hoss fur a race on the 29th; the hoss I match agin is known fur and wide as er stunner, make er mile in 2:04, my hoss beats, wins in 2:01\frac{3}{4}; the news goes er flyin all round the world; people in Liverpool, London, Paris un Pekin discus it next mornin at breakfast und read it out: "The fastest time on record! Brick Top wins in allowed to the resonance of the people as would come ter see that hoss; und once here they'd stay; sand lots that wasn't wuth taxes before would hop up to \$1,000 und resold for twice that; school children would have ter pass the street protected by strong menter keep'em from gittin crushed; this town would have inne mational banks inside er ninety days; there'd be or saloon at every corner, und a faro bank over head; sportin men would light cigars with dollar bills, und silver'd be in the way. O! what a pity! what a pity!"

"That you hain't got no fast hosses."

hired ter leave with ye til yer git er boom started."

"Is he fast?"

"I see," said he, "the yer a tender foot in turf matters. Yes, sir, that hoss's as elastic as refined rubber, un active's er kitten when on the track; on the road he's lazy 'nough, un er stranger 'd jes bet his pile the hoss couldn't trot; cover his money un yer fortin's made. Every hair in that hoss is gold."

"What would tempt you to leave him with us for a year?" we inquired.

"Couldn't spare him for a year."

"Well, six months, then?"

"Give me er \$1,000 und I'll help ye." Make it \$500.

"Wouldn't have you remain for \$250"

"I tell you every hair in that hoss is gold."
We turned to leave.
"Say, give me \$50 for this hoss."
No reply.
"Wont yer give \$25."
Not caring to connive in the sacrificing of a horsel so valuable we hurried on, but too slowly. A hand was laid on our shoulder, and the man who ten minutes before was building cities and flashing around the world the speed of "Brick Top," pleadingly coaxed for the loan of \$5 and pledged the famous trotter as security. Failing to negotiate, he started off muttering anathemas against "any town that wouldn't give nothin fur er race hoss." wouldn't give nothin fur er race hoss."

A Colored Deacon's Yarn.

A Colored Deacon's Yarn.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

It happened a few nights ago that I came down the hill to one of the picturesque little stations recently put up by the Fort Wagne railroad as a sop to the suburban commuters, fitteen minutes before my train to town was due. It was not so awfully cold that I cared to step into the waiting-room where a gas fire was blazing rapidly. For once it was really pleasanter to look at the little creek dribbling down under its frozen mask into the Ohio, to hear the ice crunching as the hammocks held on their way to the south and dissolution, and to catch the whisper of the wind from the old trees along the cliffs, seeing that behind the whisper came no biting teeth such as some night winds have.

Several moments passed before I noticed that there was a great strife of voice in the stationhouse. To my ears it seemed as if six statesmen from the halls of Harrisburg were casting verbal brick-bats at each other simultaneously, you know, in approved legislative fashion.

I walked over to the window, and looked into the room lit by the gas fire, and a locomotive

By W. R. Hall, Pendergrass, Ga.

There were hard lines in his face—lines that There were hard lines in his face—lines that might have been grooved by grief or guilt. Around his temples were the frostings of premature age and in his eyes a light too icy cold to have been born of love. His height was that of the medium man, but a roundness in the shoulders made him appear below the average. His horse may not have heard the guns of the civil war; it may not have seen the peace green pasture of 1867, but that animal had seen enough seasons come and go to gather anto himself all the acknowledged make-up of age. His rider, noticing our approach, had

We answered in the negative.
"Und no colts?"
We knew of no colts.
"Ham't yer got no runnin' stock 'tall

"Make it \$500."
"Don't want your horse."
"Say \$230."
"I tell you we don't want him."
"If ye'll give me er \$150, I'll stay un ride

"I'll sell him to you remain for \$250"
"No you wont."
"It ell you every hair in that hoss is gold."
We turned to leave.

taneously, you know, in approved legislative fashion.

I walked over to the window, and looked into the room lit by the gas fire, and a locomotive headlight in minature. Within were two people only. A tall, angular man, in an immense overcoat, loosely draped about him much as a tent depends upon its center pole, was doing all the talking, and in a tone loud enough for six. His audience was a stout and jolly little woman. Both, I forgot to say, were colored; the man black as night, the woman near twilight, and a glow of primrose on her cheeks. The man was swinging his arms about like a criminal lawyer with a wooden-headed jury before him, and shouting at the top of his voice.

before him, and shouting at the top of his voice.

I could hear every word he said.

"Keep dis orways befo' yo'," the big orator was saying just as I recognized inhim a deacon in the colored church up the creek, "keep dis orways befo' yo'; Nevah meddle in udda folkses' bizness; 'specially whar it am a gemman an' his wife. Let 'em fight it out demselves. Yo'll git mo' cusses dan blessins et yo' don't. I went fer to interfeah oncet in a misconstruction of agreement between a man an' his wife. De man he kem up ter me and biff! he tuk me one on de neck, and biff! biff! biff! he tuk me one on de neck, and biff! biff! biff! he cot me 'gin an agin. Den he bruk a characovah my head and I 'pologized for not intrudin' any furder remarks and git. 'No mo' peace-making fer dis heah niggah,' says I."

"And what become of de poah woman?" asked the jolly little woman, whose eyes were getting bigger every moment, and the cavern between her lips more cavernous.

"Yo' asks me, sistah, what become of de woman? She was murdahed dat very night. Her man wan' down to de butchah shop, he did. Thar he got a butchah knife—awful big."

wif a bullade tree feet long, suah—and he comed back, and he cut dat poah woman's head off. Den he cut off her alms an' piled dem alongside of de head; den he cut her up like yo'ole man cut pine billets 'fo'de gas come, and dey found him dare dancin' like 'sif he wer mad nex' mo'pin'.

"I tell yo', chile, it wer drefful!"

"An' when he went fo' dat butchah knife." asked the audience of one, "did she know he wer going to murdah her when he comed back?"

"Why, chile, o' cose she did. She knowed it all de time, fo' suah. I heerd her myself nex' day at de inquest. Le Coroner ask her wheffer she knowed and she 'knowledged as how she did, poah woman!

"Yo' 'member nevah to meddle in udda folkses' bizness—"

In the roar of the train which just at this moment came up the rest of the sermon from this moral and monumental liar was lost The woman seemed not to have noticed the peculiar feature of the deacon's story, the testimony of a chopped-up lady at herown inquest.

THE OLD SCRAP BOOK.

Good Things Rescued From Oblivion and Endowed With a New Lease of Life.

THE ORIGINAL ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

The scene is that of a diplapidated log cabin in Arkansas. Its dramatis persona, a trapper seted upon an inverted tub, playing the first part of a familiar air upon an old violin, and his wife and children. A stranger enters, and the following colloquy ensues: Stranger—How do you do, sir? Are you

well?
Trapper—Stranger, kin you call a man who eats three squar meals a day, drinks hearty, an sleeps sound—"well?" (Fiddles.)
Stranger—I think I could. How long have you been living here?
Trapper—D'ye see that mountain thar?
Stranger—Well?
Trapper—That wor h'yar when I come h'yar.
Fiddles.)

Fiddles.)
Stranger—Thank you for the information.
Trapper—You're welcome, Stranger.
Stranger—Can I stay here tonight?
Trapper—Well, you can stay h'yar.
Stranger—How long will it take to get to the

next tavern? Trapper—Well. you'll not get there at all if you stand thar a-fooling with me all night. (Fiddles.)
Stranger—How far do you call it to the next
tavern?
Trapper—I reckin it's upwards o' some disance. Stranger-Do you keep any spirits in this house?

Trapper—Guess thar's plenty down to the graveyard. (Fiddles.)

Stranger—How do you cross the riverahead?

Trapper—The ducks all swim across. (Fiddles.) Stranger-How far is it to the forks of the

Trapper—The road ain't forked yet in these

Trapper—Where does this road go to?
Trapper—Where does this road go to?
Trapper—Well, it ain't moved a step since
I've been h'yar.
Stranger—Why don't you repair the roof of
your house? It must leak.
Trapper—'Cos it's been raining like all creation for three weeks. (Fiddles.)
Stranger—Why don't you repair when it's
nof raining?
Trapper—'Cos then it don't leak. (Fiddles.)
Stranger—Why don't you play the second
part of that tune?
Trapper—'Cos I don't know it. Kin you?
Stranger—Un kin look h'yar, stranger,
any man who kin play the second part of that
air tune can go right into congress onto it.
Stranger—Give me the fiddle. (Takes fiddle
and plays the entire tune.)
Trapper (Selling with joy)—That's it! By
gol! Do it again, stranger, Yah-ep! (Shaking hands), H'yar, stranger, make yourself
at home. You kin stay a week—live an' die
h'yar, if it's agreeable. Here, Sal, bring that
there jug out. An' go dig some sassafras root
and make the stranger a cup o' tea. Shake
hands again, stranger! By gol! You're a
trump, you are! Play it agin.

Nothing Crazy About Him.

"S10,000."

"Couldn't risk so much money on a strange horse."
He finally offered to accept \$5,000, with a royalty reserve on real estate.

"No," we answered, "we don't care to change our quiet, pastoral life for a sporting one."

"How much will you give, money down, for the use of that hoss six months?"

"Nothing."

Nothing Crazy About Him.

From the Txas Siffings.

John McLennan, an impecunious citizen of Austin, was supposed to be crazy, and his relatives brought him before the county court to have a lunatic inquirendo jury pass on his was very rich. A lawyer proceeded to ask the crazy man questions to test his sanity.

"I hear you are going to build a \$50,000 residence?"

"I hear you are going dence?"

"It is going to cost me \$60,000."

"You don't say so!"

"Yes, and I am going to start a daily paper with \$250,000 capital. That's a mere trifle for a man of my means."

"You seem to have so much money, perhaps you would not object to lending me ten dol-

"You seem to have so much money, perhaps you would not object to lending me ten dollars?"

"I'd like to do it, judge, but that would be such a risky investment everybody would suspect me of being crazy."

The refusal of the supposed lunatic to seriously entertain the idea of lending money to an Austin lawyer caused the jury to decide that Sam was in full possesion of his reasoning faculties.

A Good Salesman. From the Texas Siftings.
"Them pants is too short," said a huckster who was bargaining for a pair of trousers in "But dey will stretch, my frent, dey vill stretch. Yust hang veights on de legs und stretch dem efery night; det keeps de pags out of de knees."

"They are too dark," continued the cus-"They are too dark," continued the customer.

"Dark," said the dealer, "yat matter ish dot? De color ish not fast, und dey vill fade three shades in two days."

"They are too wide in the legs," objected the huckster, and the accommodating dealer in accommodating garments said:

"Vell, ven you stretch dem de long vay ton't dey get shmaller sidevays? De more you vears dem de better dey fits you."

"Look at that big grease spot," said the particular buyer.

"Look at that big glease open, ticular buyer.
"Oh, dot's nottings," said the dealer. "You vill hat dem all ofer vaggin crease in less as yon yeek. I drow off den cents for dot spot. You take dem for a tollar vorty."

He took them.

Born a General,

Born a General.

From the Hudson Register.

At the club the other night, when this incil dent was alluded to, John Oberly, the civiservice commissioner, told the story of a man—General Watkins. I believe, was the name—who used to live down in southern Illinois, When he was in court as a witness one of the lawyers asked him his name.

"General Watkins," was the reply.

"Were you in the late war?"

"No, sir."

"Were you ever commander of militia?"

"No, sir."

"Oid you ever hold a military appointment?"

No, sir."

aent?"
No, sir."
"Then," asked the lawyer, with a sneer,
how did you get to be a general?"
"I was born so," was the reply.

office, and having explained his symptoms asked the dector how long it would take to

asked the dector how long it would take to care him.

The dector, who had treated the visitor with every possible courtesy, replied:

"You will require several years' careful treatment under my personal supervision before you are perfectly well: but I think. Mr. Smith, you will be able to resume your labors in the bank in about two months."

"Doctor, you are fooling yourself. I am not Smith, but shaker, but Smith the street-car driver."

Smith the banker, but Smith the street-cate driver."

"Is that so? Well, my good fellow, I don't see what you came to see me for. There is nothing the matter with you, except that you are not a banker."

are not a banker."

Where Witnesses are Protected.

From the Omaha World.

Brow beating lawyer (in Montana)—Answer
my question, sir.

Witness (to the court)—Your honor, I have
answered that same question half a dozen
times, but the answer don't suit you because I
say "no" where he wants me to say "yea."

Am I obliged to lie under oath to please him?"

Judge—Certainly not, sir. The courts are
made by the people, for the people, and you, as
one of the people, have a right to protection.

Witness—Then, your honor, I demand protection from this court.

Judge—I've only got two guns about ma,
but the tipstaff there will lend you one; he's
got three.

An Astonishing Virginian.

An Astonishing Virginian.

From the Texas Siftings.

A rather wild sample of one of the first families of Virginia, a Mr. Randolph, by name, invited an Austin young lady, Miss Esmeralda Longcoffin, to take a buggy ride with him.

"I prefer not," she replied.

"You object to riding out with me? What is your objection?" he asked in astonishment.

"My uncle has forbidden me to do so, Mr. Randolpth. He says you are no gentleman."

"Well, Miss Longcoffin, if swearing a little does not constitute me a gentleman, then your uncle don't know a gentleman when he sees one."

Not a Brute.

Not a Brute.

A hard looking citizen was tried before Justice Duffy, of New York, for beating his wife, the prisoner's own wife, of course: not Justice Duffy's wife, as "the little judge" is not

married.

A very bad case was made up against the wife beater, who appeared to be very contrite. "Yeu seem to be a brute," said Judge Dutty. "Yes, your honor, I'm a brute, a perfect brute." brute."
"Oh, no, you must not say that. You are not as good as that. You are a brute, of course, but you lack instinct. A perfect brute has instinct. Six months on the island."

Theatrical News From the West. Miss Wabash (of Chicago)—I hear that coung Mr. Porcine is fitting himself for the young Mr. Porcine is fitting himself for the stage.

Miss Breezy—Yes, and I think it is too amusing. I heard him say that he ought to do awell as he had a large repertoire: he meant abattoir, of course, and it will take a large abattoir to fit Jim Porcine for the stage. Besides it belongs to his father: I don't suppose he'll have a dollar until the old gentleman dies.

Not to be Closed Up. From the Epoch.

Mrs. Blood (to the colonel)—That was an awful death of Major Goves, my dear—to be shot down without warning in his own liquor saloon. Colonel Blood—Yes, terrible; but there is

Colonel Blood—1es, terrible; but there is one pleasant feature about it.

Mrs. Blood—How so?

Colonel Blood—The business will go on inst the same under the management of his wife. Always Accepted. From the Buffalo Courier. From the Buffalo Courier,

The young man who aspires to be a journalist came round last night and announced complacently: "I've just had one of my contributions accepted by the Century." When closely
questioned he acknowledged that the contribution was three dollars for a year's subscription to the magazine.

Hopelessly Spoiled. From the Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Hobson (at a church picnic)—The lemon pie you so kindly contributed, Miss Smith, I find is spoiled.

Miss Smith (in amazement)—Spoiled? Why, my dear Mrs. Hobson, it was made fresh this morning. norning. Mrs. Hobson-Yes, but unfortunately young Extenuating Circumstances Magistrate (to prisoner)—You say, Uncle Rastus, that you took the ham because you are out of work and your family are starving. And yot I understand that you have four dogs about

Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah; but I wuddent arsk my family to eat dogs, yo' honah! Honest Goods. Customer (to rubber overshoe dealer)—I want to get a pair of rubbers.

Dealer—Yes, sir; same as you bought yester-

Dealer—Yes, sir; same as you bought yester-day, Is 'pose?

Customer—Oh, yes; those gave excellent satisfaction. It was nearly 12 o'clock last night before they gave out. ABOUT POVERTY.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger Tells How

The Philadelphia Public Ledger Tells How to Abolish It.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A sing deposit in a savings bank is "property," and no depositor of any sum, however small, is so likely to become a socialist as is one who has saved and put nothing aside for the rainy day of the proverb. The savings bank depositor is a property holder, and even though the sum he havon deposit does not make him what is derisively called "a bloated capitalist," still it is enough to make him a defender of social order, and an enemy of those who proclaim property to be robbery.

Not only that, but the man who has carned and saved money in the bank gives proof thereby that he is a good citizen. He is one that works, one that has thrift as well as industry, and these are qualities which go far towards the making of a trusty and useful citizen. To the man who works steadily, who appreciates the necessity of saving something from his wages to provide against the possibility of enforced idleness through sickness, accident or age, the wild harangues of the Herr Most sort or the meetings in the lowest class of saloons of the Ignorant, lazy and vicious are not likely to prove attractive. Such a man finds better entertainment elsewhere, generally at his own fireside.

The man who works and accumulates property has a stake in the government. He has a personal interest in its being well administered, and he is especially concerned that law and order shall be maintained as he has real interests to be protected. Our faith in the George or McGlynn anti-poverty society abolishing poverty by public meeting, or by supporting professional philanthropists, has never been great, but we have unlimited faith in the ability of those who work and save to abolish all that is most oppressive and repugnant in poverty.

Origin of Internal Revenue Taxes. From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Let it be shown that internal revenue taxeserve no good purpose to society in alleged restriction of the consumption of tobacto and liquors and they are bound to be swept from the national statute book. The policy of this country from the first has been to leave all internal taxation to the states. No internal tax was levied at first, but the import tax being insufficient, Hamilton reluctantly urged a tax on distilled spirits which congress levied, after a bitter fight in 1791. It is stated that one object which Hamilton had in the passage of this act was to demonstrate the power of the new national government. At Jefferson's recommendation the odious act was repealed in 1892, but was again resorted to in another form in the war times of 1812. In 1817 the law was repealed and 1818 to 1861 no internal tax was in operation under United States law. The traditional policy of the father has been to resort to internal taxation only in times of exigency. They ought to be the first taxes taxes to be remitted in the parmy day of a treasury surplus, if such action can be taken without harm to society. The tobacco tax should go and the tax in alcohol used in the arts should go. It is a question whether or not the cause of temperance would not be best served by taking off the tax on alcohol altogether. Down with internal taxes first, for they have always been resorted to in this country at emergency taxes.

Dirt Will Be Broken for the Dummy Line Next Week.

The Entire City Conneil Agrees to Reduce the Bond from Fifteen to Five Thou-sand Dollars—General City News.

Macon, Ga., March 2.-[Special.]-The clouds have all cleared away and everything looks bright for the dummy line again. Al-though no regular meeting has been held, the entire city council, headed by the mayor, have agreed to reduce the bond asked by them m \$15,000 to \$5,000. This will be a great item in reducing the expense account of the road, as the interest on \$5,000 will be but a fifth of what the \$15,000 would have been. e contract will be signed at once, and this cans that cars will be running within sixty days. The route first spoken of has been changed somewhat. Instead of beginning at the new government building, the road will start at the courthouse and run up on the streets first named, except, perhaps, it will continue down College street as far as Wash. ontinue down College street as far as Wash ton avenue and down the avenue Monroe street, if permission is granted them by the authorities. The many purchasers of lots out on Huguenin are now holding them away above par, as the line will run up the principal street, which will make property out there very valuable to one who wants to be out of the dust and noise

of the city.

One of the company left the city tonight for a town not far from here to look after the rails. They are all prepared for shipment, and will arrive in as fast as crossties are laid. The people are greatly clated over the good prospects, and are loud in their praise of the mayor and aldermen for reducing the bond.

A SOCIAL AND LITERARY GATHERING.

The Theta Reading Club Hold an Interesting Meeting.

Macon, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—One of the most successful and pleasant meetings that the club has ever enjoyed, was held this evening at the residence of Mr. J. W. Cabaniss on Orango street. An interesting programme was arranged and carried out. The attendance was larger than any meeting ever held. The following the street was the street wa

Arrange street. An interesting programme was arranged and carried out. The attendance was larger than any meeting ever held. The following is a list of the couples present:
Miss Anne Speer with Ike Cabaniss.
Miss May Ariope with Prentice Huff.
Miss Abbie Budd with Joe Hamilton.
Miss Bessie Walker with Dan Crossland.
Miss Sadie Ormand with Sam Palmer.
Miss Mary Patterson with LaGrae Walker.
Miss Lily Willis with E. W. Freeman.
Miss Annie Davis with C. C. Martin.
Miss Courtney Chestney with Harry Jones. Miss Courtney Chestney with Harry Jones Miss Ruby Jones with J. R. Long. Miss Laura Cook with George Jones, Miss Annie Belle Tennille with E. S. Free-

man.
Miss Katie Martin with T. R. Kendall.
Miss Rosalie Holmes with Will Martin.
Miss Voorhis Cook with George Kilpatrick.
Miss Emme Wise with James Stewart.
Miss Ida Mangham with E. H. Jordan.
Miss Ruth Tinsley with Ed Hodgkins.

Macon, Ga., March 3.—[Special.]—Tonight at the handsome residence of Mrs. J. C. Curd, on Mulberry street, the Young Ladies' Missionary society, of the First Presbyterian church, gave a reception to the numerous members of the congregation. Every one in attendance handed in an envelope containing their free-will offering, together with a scriptural verse on giving. A very interesting programme was rendered, after which refreshments were served.

ments were served.

The pastor, Rev. W. B. Jenning, entertained those present with a delightful talk, taking sume of the verses as his topic.

The occasion was one long to be remembered.

A Handsome Monument.

Macon, Ga., March 2—[Special.]—A very elegant monument has been erected in Rose Hill-cemetery by Mr. Ben Willingham in memory of his beloved wife, who died recently. The structure is of Quincy granite, obelisk style. The center column reaches to a distance, in the air, of about thirty feet; its rest is on three terraces, highly polished. The lettering is exquisitely executed.

Personal Points.

Macon, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—Miss Annie Mix, who has been visiting in New Orleans all winter, has returned home, accompanied by her counts in, Miss Ida Singleton has returned home from an extended visit to Columbus. ended visit to Columbus, Mr. W. A. Jeter, of Bounswick, is in the city. Mr. W. A. Jeter, of Brunswick, is in the city. Mrs. W. H. Snouden, of Macon, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Logan, of Virginia, left for an extended visit to Flortia tonight. Mr. Eugene P. Smith left for Memphis tonight, where he will take charge of Hubbard, Price & Co.'s office there.

The Woman was Victorious.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—W. P. Connolly was before the mayor this morning and was discharged. He had a little dispute with his wife, Mary Connolly, at that lady's gilded palace on South Broad street last night. It was not generally known that that lady had a husband. She is nearly seventy years of age, and has for many years been engaged in what is generally denounced a nefarious business. The establishment is the resort of the wild aristocrats. Her husband is a fine looking man, and it appears he wanted to persuade Mary to reform, and to transfer her capital into employment more homorable and high toned. They discussed the matter, Mary treated liberally and they got into a tight. Mrs. Connolly is a powerful woman, in spite of her years, and in many a conflict she has always come out with bay leaves. Mr. Connolly is free and Mrs. Connolly is still unreformed. The Woman was Victorious

Don't Believe in the Moon. CAMILLA, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—Mr. M. Camron, the banner melon grower of this county, is planting melons this week. He says he does not believe that the moon exercises a controling influence over vegetation, but he is unwilling to antagonize the opinions of those who hold to such a belief. The melon area of this county will be considerably larger than ever before.

The Magistrate Has Left. SAVANNAM, Ga., March 2.—(Special.)—Another emigrant to Texas has left this county in the person of Magistrate Daniel F. Sheftall. He abdicated his office under pressure. The charge of malpractice and embezzlement was made against him, and he was to be brought up next week before the grand jury. It is alleged that the judge got too much for his justice.

Caught By a Falling Tree. Augusta.Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—Spencer Jones, a negro employed in felling trees at the exposition grounds, was caught under a falling tree yesterday afternoon, and dangerously injured. His skull was fractured, and he is in a precarious condition.

Run Over by a Wagon. Dawson, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—An old negro, Jim Spence, while driving home a six mule team on Saturday last was thrown from his mule and had one of his legs run over by the wagon, which was loaded with guano. His leg was so badly crushed as to necessitate amputation.

Pulverizing in Cartersville. CARTERSYLLE, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—
The Georgia Pulverizing company are busily engaged in erecting their machinery in their large brick building and will be ready for work in a short time, and probably build up a good business that will be profitable to them and a help for the town and county.

Suspected of Robbery.

ALBANY Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—Paris inton, colored, was arrested here last night arged with belonging to the gang of robbers predating upon the freight cars of the Sannah, Florida and Western railway.

Old pill boxes are spread over the land by the thousands after having been emptied by suffering humanity. What a mass of sickening, disgusting medicine the poor stomach has to contend with. Too much strong medicine, Prickly Ash Bitters is rapidly and surely taking the place of all this class of drugs, and in curing all the ills arising from a disordered condition of the liver, kidneys, stomach and

DEATH OF A PIONEER. An Aged Citizen of Gilmer County

An Aged Citizen of Gilmer County Dead.

ELLIJAY, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—On last Saturday, at his home, one mile south of town, Mr. John Wesley Bramlett passed over the river of death. Mr. Bramlett was the oldest citizen of Gilmer county, and one of the most highly respected. He was born in Greenville, S. C., June 4, 1795, and would have been 93 years old next June. He was an old-fashioned Methodist, and had been a member of the church nearly all his life. He had lived to see eight of his great-great-grandcinidren. He had been treasurer of Gilmer county for thirty-three years. When Gilmer county for thirty-three years. When Gilmer county, in the long ago, included nearly all of the present territory of Pickens and Fannin counties, and there were only twenty-two votes cast for representative in this county. Mr. Bramlett was here. He helped lay out the town of Ellijay, and had attended every superior court that has ever been held in the county, except the last term, at which time he was unwell, and he had kept a list of all the judges and county officers since the county was organized. He was clerk of the superior court when book A, the first record of Gilmer county, was begun, and had, also, been deputy sheriff. Mr. Bramlett was a great Bible reader and perhaps knew more about the scriptures than any man in the county. Looking back upon a long and well-spent life of nearly a century, he expressed a pardonable pride in having lived peaceably with his fellow men. He had a happy way of disagreeing with people without offending them, which kept him out of difficulties. Forty-eight hours before his death he could tell you more about this country and everything that had happened in it since before the red man had been removed, than perhaps all the men in the county put together. His memory was remarkably good. He never was intoxicated in his life, and I don't suppose he had an enemy in all the world. Noarly all of the pioneers of this country have long since passed away, only a few remain in this world. had an enemy in all the world. Nearly all of the pioneers of this country have long since passed away, only a few remain in this world. One of these is Rev. B. B. Quillian, of Cass station, Ga., and it was the request of Uncle Wesley Bramlett, that Mr. Quillian preach his funeral from the last two verses of the ninety-first Psalm.

ARRESTED ON A FRIVOLOUS CHARGE A School Teacher Arrested by Telegram to

A School Teacher Arrested by Telegram to Gratify Spite.

Athens, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]--Several days ago, Mr. Evans. a gentleman from Norcross, came to Athens for the purpose of accepting a position as teacher in Professor Blount's business college. Mr. Evans, by his gentlemanly manner, won many friends among our people. This morning Chief Oliver, of the police force, received a tolegram from Norcross, stating that if Mr. Evans was in town to arrest him at once, land the warrant would arrive on the next train. Mr. Evans was arrested, much to his surprise as well as that of his friends, and conducted to police headquarters. In a few moments the warrant was brought around, and it was found that Mr. Evans was charged with stealing a small blackboard from charged with stealing a small blackboard from one Summons of Norcross. The case is one of the most ridiculous ever made out. Evans has given bond and is out on the streets again. It is quite evident that Summons bears malice against Evans and is trying to give him some trouble, as he knows he is a stranger in our city. Professor Evans comes to us highly city. Professor Evans comes to us highly recommended, and our citizens will stand by him in this affair.

Attacked by a Sow.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—George P. Beverly, the bright little ten-year-old son of Editor Beverly, of the News, had a very narrow escape from a horrible death. In company with little Henry Whitfield he visited the farm of Mr. Dow Boland, living about two miles from town, and during the day, as he went to get over the fence into the horse lot, accidently fell into a nest of little pigs, who raised a cry, infuriating the old sow, who made an attack upon George and got the little fellow down and mangled him up seriously around the neck, face and arms and continued to fight until Henry brought help from the house. Dr. A. A. Smith, who is treating the little fellow, thinks that unless inflammation sets in he'll pull through.

Saving Money for Clarke County.

Saving Money for Clarke County.

Athens, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—It was rumored on the street today that a project was on foot by which the taxpayers of Clarke county would save a large amount of money. The project wes inaugurated by Mr. C. J. O'Farrell, the county treasurer. Mr. O'Farrell says Clarke county has at present outstanding \$41,000 in bonds, bearing interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually. Mr. O'Farrell says he has been corresponding with capitalists who will take these bonds at five per cent, and the county has a right to call in those that are out at any time. Mr. O'Farrell will appear before the next grand jury and try to call the bonds in. He will probably save the county about \$9,000. Saving Money for Clarke County.

The Road Pays Up.

BUCHANAN, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—J. M. McBride, late of Buchanan, now of Tallapoosa, enjoined the Cedartown, Rome and Carrollton railroad from running through his property in this town. Argument was heard before Judge Maddox, at Cedartown, last week, when his honor decided to discolve the injunction on payment to McBride of \$500, McBride giving bond to refund if he did not get that amount when the case was tried. On yesterday, Wednesday, payment was made and the way is clear for the road through this county. This road is being pushed rapidly. Track-laying will begin at Bremen in a few days. The Road Pays Up.

Escaped Under Hot Shot.

HAMPTON, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—On Tuesday evening Deputy Collector and Deputy Marshal B. P. Thampson captured a still in Butts county belonging to Bud Harris and Ben Gray. The latter was arrested and taken from Hamplon Depot to Macon and tried before Judge Erwin, and in default of bond was committed to Bibb county jail. Harris made good his escape. Several shots were fired at him, none of which is known to have taken effect. The only thing Harris left was his hat and breakfast.

Will be Elected Without Opposition. Will be Elected Without Opposition.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—A
meeting of the first ward democratic club was
held tonight at the market hall, to nominate a
member of council from that ward, vice Robert W. Hunt removed to Sayannah. C. V.
Walker and P. N. Baird were placed in nomination. Baird refused the use of his name,
and Colonel Walker was unanimously nominated. He will be elected Saturday without opnosition.

Conductor McCleskey's Explanation, Conductor McCleskey's Explanation,
ATHENS, Ga., March 3.—[Special.]—Conductor McCleskey, of the Northeastern road, was interviewed by a Constitution representative today, and stated that the discharge of his gun into the Georgia road train was enfirely due to accident. His explanation is accepted by the citizens and railroad officials. Conductor McCleskey stands well in this community, where he has always lived, and regrets the accident that was so liable to misrepresentation.

Their Places Will be Filled. ATHENS, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—Twenty-two hands on the Macon and Covington quit work tonight, and returned to the city. They said that they wanted their money every week, and the contractors wanted to settle monthly, so they quit. Their departure will not delay work, as their places will be filled tomorrow.

Thrown From His Horse. West Point, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—Mr. Hugh Charles was thrown from his horse and badly hurt a day or two since.
Mr. J. J. Newberry, a competent compositor of the Press, left here a few days ago to find work in the gate city.
Our postolice will, in all probability, be removed to Chattahoochee hotel.

Caught in the Press. Albany, Ga., March 2.— Secial.]—Tom White, head pressman in the Albany News office, had his foot caught by the nippers of the press this morning and drawn under the cylinder. An artery was cut and his foot badly crushed.

Fighting the Mormons.

ATHENS, Ga., March 3,—[Special.]—Editor
Pope, of the Banner-Watchman, will begin in
tomorrow's issue a crusade against the propagation in Athens of Mormonism.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., of effectual relief is found in the use "known's cures—Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now is the time to take it, for now it will do the most good.

A MOUNTAIN HOME

Description of the Abode of a Georgia Moonshiner.

Hospitality and Poverty Combined-The Doors, the Interior and the Furniture-An Adventure. From the Athens, Ga., Banner-Watchman,

Mr. Editor, did you ever visit one of those humble little homes in northeast Georgia, that nestles at the foot of some spur of the Blue Ridge? I do not refer to one of the prosperous farm houses you often see on the roadside, where summer tourists are wont to spend the day or night; but I mean for you to leave the public

highway, and following one of those trails that lead directly over a mountain ridge and carry you to a little settlement that seems entirely cut off from the outside world.

During my recent trip through White county these rude homes, and will endeavor, for the entertainment of the Banner-Watchman readers, to draw a pen portrait of it. I do not in my description refer to one of the wretched little huts of one room, where hunger and misery guard the door, but to the abode of a

mountaineer of average means and thrift.

The house stands in a clearing of some ter or fifteen or twenty acres, comprising a narrow strip of bottom land on the banks of a little stream or branch, while the rest of the cultistream or branch, while the rest of the cultivated ground gently slopes upon the mountain side. The house is built of logs, the cracks either stopped with mortar made of clay or by split boards nailed over them. There are generally two rooms in the house, and the one I am about to describe had a rude porch in front used as a storage place for agricultural implements, as also a saddle and bridle. A winding path of about fifty yards carries you to a bold spring, from which the family bring their water for domestic purposes.

spring, from which the family bring their water for domestic purposes.
You summons the lord of this manor at the gate by a loud "halloa." He is generally found in the house or around the premises attending to some minor duties. The stranger is kindly received and seldom refused shelter and entertainment. Shortly after I had dismounted and seen my horse attended to, two pale, sickly-looking women came to the gate, each driving a little bull call attached to a plow. They seemed thoroughly wearied out and touched my sympathy. They were dressed in cloth spun and woven by their own hands. Their heads were protected by old-fashioned sunbonnets, and their shoes badly worn. Pretty soon they were joined by a young mountaineer, apparently about 25 years old, with an ax on his shoulder. He was six feet tall, a remarkably handsome man, and proved to be the husbly handsome man, and proved to be the hus-band of one of the women, while the older was his mother. Introductions among this class are unknown, and if you wish to know a man or a woman's name, you are at perfect liberty to gratify your curiosity by asking them the

question. I was as kindly received and treated as hospitably as their means allowed.

On entering the door of the house I found myself stunned for an instant by receiving a severe blow upon the forehead. I then discovered—what I afterwards found to be a customered—what I afterwards found to be a customered.

bump on the forehead.

In spite of the fact that the mountains abound in wood, you very seldom find a good fire. The wood don't burn as readily as the growth of middle Georgia, and when hauled up it is left exposed to the rain until ready for use, There is a scarcity of chairs in most all the mountain houses, there generally being only enough for the adult members of the family. The visitor, however, is given the most comfortable seat, while the family find accommodation on the beds and boxes in the room. The wealth of a mountaineer seems to rest in bed quilts, and you see these coverings piled up in the corner of the room as high as your head. When these people have superfluous money, instead of investing it in stocks or bonds, they go to the nearest store and purchase calico with which to make more quilts. When one of this girls marry, this is her principal dowry. You find the room filled with beds, and they are stuck everywhere it is possible to place one. Their literature is of the crudest kind, consisting of several Grier's almanacs, dating back a number of years, and perhaps two or three odd volumes of old novels or a well thumbed school book. They are never read, however, for when I opened one or two of the books, I found on a shelf in the room, they were covered with a thick coat of dust. The room is decidedly uncomfortable. There are numerous cracks in the floor and walls, through decidedly uncomfortable. There are numerous cracks in the floor and walls, throug

decidedly uncomfortable. There are numerous cracks in the floor and walls, through which the keen wind whistles.

The meals are prepared in the other rooms at an open fire place, where is also kept the loom and spinning wheel. You are given a seat at the table, but the chair you occupy is so low that your plate is about on a lovel with your chin, and eating is a decidedly disagreeable undertaking. You are given a greasy old knife, with one side of the handle broken off and a fork with a single prong. Your plate is the old-style blue-rimmed crockery, with a dirty crack nearly through it. The table cloth has been stained yellow with the numerous meals eaten upon it since the last wash day, and it is stiff enough to stand alone on its corners. Fried hog's meat, floating in grease, is invariably served, and this is passed to you in the skillet, from which you are expected to help yourself. The piece of corn bread is also passed by hand, and as it is several inches thick and cooked very hard, it requires a pretty strong grip of the fingers to break it. It you are given coffee it is nothing but weakened water. If there is butter on the table, it is a white pethy stuff. While you are eating two or three children, who are engaged in sopping out the frying pan, get into a fight in which the head of the house and the old lady is pretty apt to take a hand before peace is restored.

When bedtime comes one of the beds in the

is pretty apt to take a hand before peace is restored.

When bedtime comes one of the beds in the room, is pointed out as your place of repose. Perhaps there are several females in the room, and you of course wait for them to retire before disrobing for the night. You will, however, find yourself disappointed. No more attention is paid to your presence by these women than were you a log of wood, and they will keep their seats by the fire, smoking and dipping snuff. When you have retired they will go to sleep in another bed in the same room, and perhaps not removed two feet from the one you occupy. Even when there are two rooms to a house, all the beds will frequently be placed in one apartment, to be occupied by the entire family and their guests.

A mountain bed, however, is far from being a downy couch of ease. The ticks are stuffed with straw or shucks that have collected into lumps as hard as pine knots. Pillows are seldom used, but when you find one it is like resting your head on a rock. The quilts are kept more for an ornament than use, and you wake up in the night shivering with an loy gust of wind coming through a crack in the wall about on a level with your body.

The next morning on asking your bill you will find the invariable charge to be—it matters not what was your fare or accommodations—twenty-five cents for each meal, bed and horse feed.

The mountaineer cares very little about what the outside world is doing, and you may tell one a prece of news six months old and it will be fresh to him. They are generally very illiterate, few being able to write their names, and their queer manner of speech mystifies and amuses an educated person.

As I stated, however, these people are hospitable and kind. Some of the best soldiers in the confederate army were selected from among these mountaineers and if they were taught habits of industry and thrift and properly educated would make a superior class of citizens.

Of course in this description I refer only to the rudest class of inhabitants of our mountain When bedtime comes one of the beds in the

Thrown Off the Track. ALBANY, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—The freight train leaving here this morning on the Brunswick Western railroad was thrown off the track and wrecked near Sumner. All the trains are delayed several hours.

GEORGIA NEWS BRIEFED.

Scott Kimbrough, a negro of Terrell county, has been adjudged insane, and is now in jail here awaiting admittance into the state

asylum.

Rev. E. R. Carswell, Jr., the editor and publisher of the "Gospel Expostulator," published at Elberton, Ga., treated Hawkinsville to two of the most powerful discourses. Rev. H. R. Felder and Editor Mumford, of the "Talbotton New Era." lately licensed to preach, are aiding Rev. E. M. Whiting, of Hawkinsville, in conducting a series of re-ligious services at the Methodist church.

Crawford Lindsey, the murderer of James M. Lindsey, was captured on the evening of the murder by a party of citizens of Dooly county, by the use of a pack of hounds, and is now under a strong guard.

Dalton's public schools are flourishing, and the institutions are the pride of Dalton. There are over five hundred pupils in attendance, beside a large number at the female college and the private schools. The art department at the Female college merits special mention. They have a large class, do good work and have one of the finest artists in the south, Miss Ellen Guild, as a teacher. The annual art leves are one of the features of commence. art levees are one of the features of co

HARRIS COUNTY'S COURTHOUSE. The Work of a Celebrated Architect and

Contractor.

Hamilton, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—No small town in Georgia can boast of a prettier courthouse than Hamilton. It is built of brick and presents a handsome exterior. Inside it is a model of beauty and convenience. The whole of the first floor is occupied by the superior courtroom, while in the second story are the jury rooms, offices of the clerk and ordinary and other offices. The whole interior has a fine finish, but the artificial decorations of plastering on the ceiling of the courtroom are wonderful works of art.

The building was planned and erected by Mr. William Mitchell, a skilled architect, who built thirteen courthouses on the same style in Contractor.

built thirteen courthouses on the same style in Georgia and several in Alabama. Mr. Mitchell was the father of Dr. T. S. Mitchell, of Columbus, and grand-father of Dr. J. W. Mitchell, of this place. He was a practical mechanic and superintended the whole work, doing much of the finest part himself. The beautiful decorations were executed by his

In the northwest corner of the courtroom (it In the northwest corner of the courtroom (it might not do to locate it exactly,) incased in a twelve-inch mortar casket, is a quart of fine peach brandy, placed there by Mr. Mitchell. Some lover of choice old liquors will be made happy one day when the building is torn down or decayed, and this precious quart is found in the ruins. As the courthouse was built in 1841, the brandy is about forty-five years old now, and the old house will stand a good many decades yet.

now, and the old house will stand a good many decades yet.

This is the second courthouse Harris county has had. In 1828, just after the county had been organized, the court met in a small building, made of logs, with Judge Walter Colquitt, father of Senator Colquitt, presiding. Those must have been truly "good old days," for old settlers say the judge always opened court with prayer. This log house was used for a courthouse until the present heautiful building. courthouse until the present beautiful building was erected. A few years ago the present courthouse was thoroughly repaired and given a new coat of paint. A grove of beautiful water oaks has been planted in the yard, which is carpeted with grass and other pretty surroundings, making the place a lovely one.

"The Court Done Her Best." Coweta county had a newly elected justice named Johnson, full of wise saws and modern instances. Bill Jones was sued in his court It was his first case. On trial day defendan appeared with his counsel, Colonel Sims, and filed plea of payment, concluding, "Wherefore the defendant says he is now ready to verify, and prove," etc. This done, he moved for a continuance on the ground that his witness to prove the plea was absent, fully

meeting all the requirements of the law.

The court listened patiently until he ended, then said to the lawyers: "Look here, squire, didn't your client jess file his plea and sword to hit. I'm agwine to read to yer. 'Where fore he says I am now ready to verify, etc.' Now he swears he hain't ready. Squire, I am going to hold him to his first affidavit." In spite of the counsel's remonstance he did, and entered judgment against the defendant. A certiorari was applied for, granted and served Having learned he had made a mistake, he answered, admitting the truth, but excusing himself in the conclusion, "That owing to the self-justification of the lawyer and the harrangue of jurisprudence, the court done her

YANCEY AND TOOMBS. Biography of the Former Which May

Make Disclosures.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 2.—[Special.]—
John W. DuBose, of this city, will soon publish a life of William L. Yancey, the noted
Alabama orator, who was a prominent figure
in the confederate congress. DuBose's book
will contain some statements, never before
published, about the fight between Yancey
and Robert Toombs, of Georgia. These two
intellectual glants were members of the confederate state's senate, and during a debate in
the senate chamber one day they became involved in a personal difficulty. Toombs threw
an inkstand at Yancey, striking him in the
forehead. Yancey fell back across a chair, injuring his spine. He never fully recovered
from this injury, and it is said that it was the
indirect cause of his death. BuBose, in his
book, will publish in full Toombs and Yancey's statements of the difficulty, and the
causes which led to it. Make Disclosures.

The Right of Way Granted. GREENVILLE, S. C., March 2.—[Special.]—At a special meeting of the city council held to consider the right of way asked for, by the Georgia construction company, to run a line of railroad through the streets of the city. Engineer Gardener submitted a profile of the proposed line, and after propagate the city. Engineer Gardener submitted a profile of the proposed line, and after proper restrictions had been made, the council granted the right of way, for twelve months, with permission to renew it if the track be not found injurious to the city. The track will be used to haul construction material only.

GREENVILLE, S. C., March 2.—[Special.]—An attempt which was made here to outrage Ella Roberts, a pretty, but ignorant white girl, a few night age by two negroes, was brought to light today. The crime was committed near the fair grounds, on Dr. Maxwell's place. The girl says while she was going home from work, and was on Rutherford road, she was met by two negroes, Peter Nesbit and Henry Glover, who assaulted her, she screamed to her mother for help, when the negroes ran off. Nesbit has been agrested, but Glover has fied. Nesbit has been committed to jail in default of \$500 bail. He bitterly denies the girl's story.

Fire at Winnsboro, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—Fire last night in Winnsboro, S. C., destroyed the livery stable and store of W. Doty & Go; loss, \$15,000, uninsured. H. M. Timns, general merchandise, \$9,000; uninsured. Landeker & Co., loss \$1,200; lasurance \$500. The Episcopal church, loss \$500; uninsured; and Paul Jenkias' restaurant, \$800; uninsured. Total loss, \$30,000.

James Thomas Respited James Thomas Respited.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2.—[Special.]—A respite for James Thomas, under death sentence at Hendersonville for murder, is granted at the request of persons opposed to the commutation of sentence. They say they expect to show evidence unfavorable to him. He was sentenced to be hanged March 6th, or rather the governor's death warrant named that date. His friends have mailed papers already asking a commutation to imprisonment for life. It is quite a curious case.

She Took the Rope Route CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Mrs. Martha Short, of New Castle township, Wilkes county, committed suicide Tuesday by hanging herself at the house.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleep-less, and who has cold hand; and feet, cannot feel and act like a well persor. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervous-ness and give strength and rest.

VINCENT IS WELL,

otwithstanding the Story of His Cons tien. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 2.—[Special.]
The story now going the rounds of the southern press that like Vincent is dying of consumption in the convict prison at Pratt mines is a pure "fake." Vincent is enjoying splendid health and has gained several pounds of flesh since his confinement. He bears his confinement well and seems very cheerful at times.

The consumption story has been used for all it was worth by some of the state papers to usge a pardon for Vincent. It has been freely predicted that he would be pardoned after serving a few months of his sentence of fifteen years and at least one paper in the state has stated that he had already been sufficiently punished.

punished.
Dr. A. T. Henly, one of the state prison inspectors, was asked today if Vincent had consumption. He laughed at the question and said that Vincent's health was never better.

Mrs. Vincent and her children have returned to Texas where they have relatives and Vincent's many continues and vincent and her children have returned to Texas where they have relatives and Vincent's many continues and vincent's many cont

to Texas, where they have relatives and Vin-cent may live to join them there. As he is only 47 years old, he has an excellent chance of outliving his sentence, which will be short-ened by good conduct, and his pardon in less than two years would not surprise the people of Alabama.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS NOTES.

An Exchange of Judges-A Verdict of Man

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Governor Scales today consented to an exchange of superior court indges so that Judge Connor will hold two weeks term in Greene court, and Judge Avery a term of one week each in Stan-ley and Montgomery. Rev. A. D. Blackwood died at Chapel Hill Rev. A. D. Blackwood died at Chapel Hill this morning. His age was 67 and for forty-three years he had been a Baptist preacher. The jury has returned a verdict of man-slaughter in the case of Willie Keen, a young man who has been on trial this week at Salis-

bury for murder. Yesterday in Cleveland county Joseph Cabaniss was run over by a wagon and killed. The horses had run away and thrown him from the

Wagon.

Work was resumed yesterday at the Wilmington and Seacoast railway. Rumors had been current that work would stop altogether. The road will be completed by July.

Night before last the Methodist parsonage at Mount Olivet, Wayne county, occupied by Rev. K. Laberthy, was burned accidentally.

BOTH CAPTAINS RESIGNING. Captain Bibb Likely to Follow Captain Am-

erine's Example. At a largely attended meeting of the Grays last night, in their rooms at the city hall, Second Lieutenant Charles P. Jones was elected to the captaincy, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Amerine. The new captain, who has been an officer of the Grays for many years, and with them in all their famous conyears, and with them in all their famous con-tests, is in every way qualified to fill his new position.

Captain Peyton B. Bibb has tendered his resignation as captain of the Montgomery True Blues, but so far it has not been accepted, and the company is anxious for their present leader to take them to the Austin drill. It is very probable that both the Grays and Blues will and drill. Experimental Farms in Nort h Carolina.

Experimental Farms in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The commissioner of agriculture has arranged for experimental farms in nine counties, and proposes in the course of the year, to establish them in most of the counties in the state. He will give seed and other aid possible, and proposes to distribute fifteen hundred dollars in premiums among the superintendents of these farms, as rewards of the best exhibits made at the state fair. The largest premium will be of \$500, and the rewill be nine smaller ones. The Fugitive Brought Back.

The Fugitive Brought Back.

Montgomery, Ala., March 2.—[Special.]—
John Ussery, the United States prisoner who
made his escape from the officers here night
before last, was captured at Opelika today,
and brought back to this city. He was lodged
in the county jail, in default of a fifteen hundred dollar bond. He is one of the gang charged
with beating up J. P. Workman, who was
summoned as witness in case against their
friend for running a moon shine still.

The Couple Were Married.

LANCASTER, S. C., March 2.—[Special.]—
Frank Beaver and Miss Melissa Joyner, aged seventeen, of Meckleuburg county, N. C., left their homes and passed through Union county, N. C., Monday, on their way to South Carolina. The father and uncle of the groom chased the runaways as far as Monroe, but then abandoned the pursuit. The couple reached the residence of the Rev. Mr. Plyler in this county, and were married by him.

The Meningetis Raging. CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 2 .- [Special. Meningetis is epidemic in some parts of the Piedmont section. Reports show it is now abating. In Tredell county several small children and two or three adults are dangerously sick. The recovery of these cases is doubtful, Far Down the River.

Columna, S. C. March 2.—[Special.]—The body of Isaac Nettles, the negro who was drowned in Broad river near this city on the 9th of February, was found yesterday quite near the point at which he fell in. The body had been washed upon the bank and caught in the busiles. Diligent search had been made for it at the time of drowning, but it was thought it had been carried far down the river. river.

The Body Identified.

RALKIGH, N. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Captain Alonzo Lewis arrived at Newbern today, and reports that le found near Raccoon the body of Captain Jones Spencer, who fell from the schooner Sarah Midyette several weeks ago in Broad creek and was drowned. A receipt in his pocket was the only means by which the body was identified.

On Trial For Slauder.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The sensation of this week is the trial in the slander suit brought by Miss M. E. Bowden against A. B. Bailes. The punishment for slandering women is, by recent legislation, made very severe in North Carolina.

Asphalt in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOGA, Tenn., March 2.—[Special.]
A petition will be presented to the city council next Tuesday night asking that body to order an asphalt pavement on Market street.
The property owners have agreed to advance the money to build the pavement.

NERVES! NERVES!!

What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.

Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigeation, Sleeplesaness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using Paines

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The Debilitated The Aged. THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC

Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.

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Easily digested; of the finest flavor. A hoverage for a strong appetite; a delicate drin the sensitive. Thoroughly tested; mutitious; atable; unexcelled in purity; no unpleasant effects. Requires no boiling. Bowling Bowling. However, and the strong was a street. Marion Harland, Christine Terhune Herrick, A. R. Thomas, M. D., prenounce it the bast is the powdered chocolates. No other equals flavor, purity and anti-dyspeptic qualities. Sold by Grocers. Sample mailed for 10 at For Sale by Mathews & Gregory, Marietta S.

H. O. WILBUR & SONS PHILADELPHIA, PA.



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The only fine calf \$3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing \$5 or \$6, an thaving no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt tie feet; makes them as commortable and well-fating as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best, None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas \$1 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOE, the criginal and only hand sewed welt \$4 shoe, which equals cus-om-made shoes costing from \$6 to \$9.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.50 SHOE is unexcelled

for heavy wear.

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It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over Piles, however severe. Also for Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c. Testimonials from an casses prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. &

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SECOND TRAIN-Leave Atlanta 2:00 p. m.; rrive at Columbus 6:40 p. m. daily. CECHL GABBETT, C. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agt. JOHN A. GEE, Pass. Agent, No. 9 Kimball House. NOTICE TO JAIL CONTRACTORS EALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL
A April 3d, for the building and furnishing of a
jath for Jeflerson county, according to plans and
specifications now on file with the undersigned.
The Board of Roads and Revenues reserve the
right to reject any or all bids. Address

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Toothache, face neuralgia and inmed or a sollen gums yield promptly to Darby's Denial Plasters, which take the place of opiates, and cangerous toothache drops.

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The best and surest Remedy for Cure of The best that and by any derangement all diseases caused by any derangement the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bow the Liver, Kidneys and Liver and Liv Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation. Billious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds rield rendily to the beneficent influence

It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to reficial, both to old and young. s a Blood Purifier it is superior to all thers. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle

TEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—TO THE SUPETrior court of said county: The petition of J. L.
Bell, of Atlanta; A. K. Ackerman, of Atlanta, J. F.
Quin, of Chicago, and F. W. Miller, of Mobile, Ala,
respectfully showeth that they desire for themselves,
their associates, successors and assigns, to be incorporated under the name of Bell's Fure Soap Companty, and by such name to have continuous succession, to sue and to be sued, plead and be impleaded,
contract and be contracted with, have and use a
common seal and the same to alter and change at
pleasure, to make and alter such by-laws as they
may see fit to adopt, and to have all other powers
hereinafter named, and also those named in the
code of Georgia of 1882, section 1676, or that may be
necessary to the carrying into effect, or to the purposes of said corporation, or to the full enjoyment of
the powers above mentioned as prayed for.
Purposes of the company to maturale for manufacturing same and to sell the manufactured product
and to own, hold and lease such real estate as may
be necessary to carry on the business.
Petitioners also ask that said corporation have
power to borrow money and to issue therefor such
notes, bonds, script, or other evidences of debt as
thall see fit, and to secure the same by such mortgage or deed of trust of its properties, tolls, incomes
and franchises, or either or any part of the same, as
it may be deemed proper.

The capital stock of said corporation shall be
\$50,000, allly paid up. Petitioners desire power to
increase the same from time to time to the sume, as
it may be deemed proper.

The capital stock of said corporation shall be
\$50,000, allly paid up. Petitioners desire power to
increase the same from time to time to the sume, as
it may be deemed proper.

The properties of the terms as may be by it
prescribed.

The principal office and place of business of such

preferred stock, and on such terms as may be by it prescribed.

The principal office and place of business of such Corporation shall be in Atlanta, in the state and county first aforesaid, but petitioners pray that it may have power to establish branch offices, and own the property above set forth, and exercise its powers at such other places, within and without the said state, as it may deem proper.

Petitioners pray that this petition be published once a week for four weeks in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, a daily gazetter published in the said county of Fulton, being first filed and recorded as by law required, and after such publication has been granted, and petitioners incorporated as "Belt's Pure Soap Company" for the period of twenty years by the court as above prayed, with the privilege of penewal as, and as often as allowed by law.

And petitioners will ever pray, etc., etc.

Petitioners' Attorneys.

Filed in office February 10, 1888. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C. K true and correct copy as appears of record in this office. This February 10, 1888. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

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Makes Dally Connection with the S. F. & W. first mail train at Callaban connection sure) and with all other trains at Jacksonville. Leaving the latter place at 9:00 a. m., 12:20 p. n., and 3:30 p. m., for all points in south Florida, viz. Howthorne. Galnesville. Cedar Key. Silver Springs. Blue Springs. Ocala. Wildwood Janasoffkee St. Catherines O vensboro, Dade City. Plant City. Tampa. Partow. PuntaGo da, Leesburg. Eldorado, Tavares. About an Oriando, Titusville and the Indian river country. The only line giving a choice of three routes to points on the west coast of Florida, viz. Through Cadar Key. Lacooche. Plant City and Orlando. The most beautiful and picturesque portions of the Cadar Key. Lacooche. Plant City and Orlando. The most beautiful and picturesque portions of the Cadar Key. Lacooche. Plant City and Orlando. The most beautiful and picturesque portions of the Cadar Key. Lacooche. Plant City and Orlando. The most beautiful and picturesque portions of the control of the Cadar Key. Lacooche. Plant City and Orlando. The most beautiful and picturesque Andrews. The lovely lakes of Lochlosa, Orange, Harris, Gridin. Eustis, Dora, Panasofikee and Apopha are located on this line. The only line reaching made to all Others. The famous Silver Spring, the head of the Ockiawaha river, can only be reached all rail via this line. The short and direct route to the beautiful Homosassa country, abounding in fish and game, and passing Biue Springs, the Perrandina, with its celebrated beach of twenty-two miles' drive and only thrity-six miles from Jack. head of the Wekiva (Bine river). The only line Fernandina, with its celebrated beach of twenty-twanles drive and only thirty-six miles from Jamiles drive and only thirty-six miles from Jamiles to Tail hassee, the capital of the state, Madison, Monticel and Quincy. Florida's great tobacco industries a located on this division of the F. R. & N. In fact there is hardly an important point in the state in the capital of the state of the capital of the property of the capital of the capi

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D. E. MAXWELL,

ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS AND FOUNDRY UNLESS SOONER DISPOSED OF, THE ABOUT works will, under the order of the Superior by the same, be sold to the highest bidder on WED NESDAY, the 28th DAY of MARCH, 1888, at E. O'clock noon upon the premises. by the same, the 28th DAY of MARCH, 1888, at Viciock noon upon the premises.
Lot of land, nearly two acres, only 80 yards frocenter of Atlanta, fronting on Hunter and Kistreets and the Georgia railroad, with spur tracks, attreets and the Georgia railroad, with spur tracks, attreets and the Georgia railroad, with spur tracks, commanding the track of the entire South! Tomost complete plant in the south for manusacting every variety of machinery, including engine boilers, marble-cutting and gold-mining machine with other specialities, the demand for which dally increasing. Substantial brick buildings we metal roofs. Apply soon for a bargain and emparate of the property of the substantial brick buildings we metal roofs. Apply soon for a bargain and emparate of the property of the substantial brick buildings we metal roofs. Apply soon for a bargain and emparate of the property of the substantial brick buildings we metal roofs. Apply soon for a bargain and emparate of the substantial brick buildings we metal roofs. Apply soon for a bargain and emparate of the substantial brick buildings we metal roofs. Apply soon for a bargain and emparate of the substantial brick buildings we metal roofs. Apply soon for a bargain and emparate of the substantial brick buildings we metal roofs. Apply soon for a bargain and emparate of the substantial brick buildings we metal roofs.



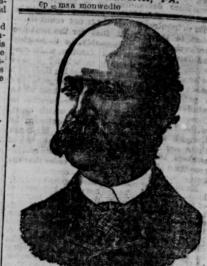
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The only fine ealf \$3 Sommless Shoe in the world nade without tacks or nails. As stylish and lumble as those costing \$5 or \$6, a.1 having no acks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet) makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a land seved shoe. Buy the best, None genuino niless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe. Warranted.

warranted.

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CECIL GABRETT,
Gen'l Manager,
JOHN A. GEE, Pass Acent, No. 9 Kimbat! House.

NOTICE TO JAIL CONTRACTORS

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL

April 3d, for the building and furnishing of a
just for Jefferson county, according to plans and
specifications now on file with the undersigned.

The Board of Roads and Revenues reserve the
right to reject any or all bids. Address

JAMES F. BROWN,
feb 9 1m

Louisville, Jefferson County, Ga.

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PEERLESS DYES! THEY WILL DYE EVERYTHING. THE ARE sold everywhere. Price 100 a pockage. 40 colors. They have no equal for Strongth. Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not erock or smut. Put ale by M. B. Avary & Co., and all Drugg 1s.

<u>Louisiana State Lottery Go:</u> JUDICIOUS AND PERSISTENT Advertising has always proven successful. Before placing any Newspaper Advertising consult LORD & THOMAS,

Sewer gas, disease germs and contagion are effectually combatted by burning Hydronaphthol Pastilles in rooms and apartments. They are fragrant, and inguinst the state of the sick.

Skim and s'alp diseases are permanently cured by Hydronaphthol Soap, a pure, highly scented medicinal soap for toilet, nursery and bath.

Toothache, face neuralgia and inflamed or s'ollen gums yield promptly the place of opiates, and 'a igerous the place of opiates, and 'a igerous where Mead's Corn and Bunion Plasters are used. They quickly allay inflammations are used are prevented by burning Seabury's Sulphur Candles in cellars, closets, sinks, ships' holds, bird cages-thicken coops, de.

SEABURY & JOHNS N, New York.

all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Billous Complaints and Malaria of all kinds

system, restores and preserves health.

It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young.

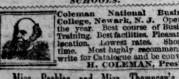
s a Blood Purifier it is superior to all hers. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—TO THE SUPEof rior court of said county: The petition of J. L.
Bell, of Atlanta; A. K. Ackerman, of Atlanta, J. F.
Quin, of Chicago, and F. W. Miller, of Mobile, Ala,
respectfully showeth that they desire for themselves,
their associates, successors and assigns, to be incorporated under the name of Bell's Pure Soap Companry, and by such name to have continuous succession, to sue and to be sued, plead and be impleaded,
contract and be contracted with, have and use a
common seal and the same to alter and change at
pleasure, to make and alter such by-laws as they
may see fit to adopt, and to have all other powers
hereinafter named, and also those named in the
code of Georgia of 1882, section 1676, or that may be
necessary to the carrying into effect, or to the purposes of said corporation, or to the full enjoyment of
the powers above mentioned as prayed for.
Purposes of the company to manufacture sorps of
all sorts; to buy all sorts of material for mainingturing same and to sell the manufactured product
and to own, hold and lease such real estate as may
be necessary to carry on the business.

Pelltioners also ask that said corporation have
power to borrow money and to issue therefor such
notes, bonds, script, or other evidences of debt as it
shall see fit, and to secure the same by such mortgage or deed of trust of its properties, tolls, incomes
and franchises, or either or any part of the same, as
it may be deemed proper.

The capital stock of said corporation shall be
\$50,000, fully paid up. Petitioners desire power to
not exceeding \$500,000, and to make thereform, if
said corporation shall so determine, such issue of
preferred stock, and on such terms as may be by it
prescribed.

The principal-Blake is a Alexen in the series and



A VISIT TO THE SHAFT

Where So Many Afflicted Are Cured.

A Full Description of the Wonderful Place How Its Power Was Discovered—Stories of Cures Effected.

ATHENS, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—Who in Georgia, has not heard of the wonderful Place well of electricity that has been recently developed and that is disturbing the doctors and puzzling the scientists of the country? You have heard of it, of course, but do you know what it is, where it is, and what it looks like? In order to solve these questions for himself and for the people, a Constitution correspondent left Athens a few days ago, equipped with a round trip teket to Hillman. I confess that I had listened to the current stories of the wonders of the well with broad incredulity. And now that the justice or injustice of the wonders of the well with broad incredulity. And now that the justice or injustice of the wonders of the wonders of the well with broad incredulity. And now that the justice or injustice of the wonders of the well with broad incredulity. And now that the justice or injustice of the wonders of the wild was to be settled, my doubt increased. Soon tiring of the familiar scenes that seemed to hurry past the windows in a panoramic race, my ticket attracted my attention and my skepticism was revived. Why, thought I, call it Hillman? Is it not a well, a shaft, an excavation in the earth? How then reconcile the name to the condition? I learned afterwards that the name only applies to the railroad station, and that is given in honor of Mr. Hillman, the original owner of the land on which the shaft was discovered.

My speculations were disturbed by the change of cars at Barnett, and I soon found myself on board the Washington branch, which is every the owner of the land on which the shaft was discovered.

The moderate of the wonderful Place of the visitors to the shaft. His father through which its curative qualities were disturbed by the current of the wonder of the experiment of the while digging the shaft, and sasti. His father through which it

My speculations were disturbed by the change of cars at Barnett, and I soon found myself on board the Washington branch, which connects Washington with the main line. Captain W. H. Anthony, one of the most affable and efficient officers that ever pulled a bell cord, has charge of the train between these points, and makes six trips daily. He is an enthusiast on the subject of the electric shaft, and from him I heard some remarkable stories of its power and efficacy. He, better than anyone else, can notice the effect of the electricity on patients, as he carries them all to and from the station. The captain says he always feels like the keeper of a hospital on the down trip, when he is surrounded by pa-tients on pillows, cots, and stretchers, all en route to the well, and all despondent. On the return trip he likens himself to the leader of a Fourth of July picnic, with his passengers chattering and laughing, congratulating one another, and trying the activity of their newly

The Florida Railway and Navigation Community with the share street of the street of th

The Problem that Will Confront the Demo , cratic National Convention.

solution of that question in arithmetic. The problem is: How can 201 or more electoral votes be most certainly assured from the total of 219 in the following states?

Southern Electoral Northern Electoral

the democratic ticket. Forty-eight votes remain to be secured out of the sixty-six in the four northern states which went democratic in 1834. To obtain these forty-eight, the electoral vote of New York is an absolute essential. The other three states may be obtained, but all three of them added together only make thirty votes, and without the thirty-six votes of New York they are useless. They would fail by eighteen votes of the requisite number. But New York, though an absolute essential, will not of itself be sufficient. Her thirty-six votes will fall twelve short of the required total. To New York there must be added Indiana with her fifteen votes, or both New Jersey and Connecticut, with their combined fifteen. New York with New Jersey and Connecticut, with their combined fifteen. New York with New Jersey and Connecticut, with their combined fifteen. New York with New Jersey and Connecticut, above the full vote of the presumably assured solid south, and these forty-eight can be obtained only by the carrying of New York and Indiana, or New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

The problem is a plain one. It need not be muddled and mystified by injecting figures of a possible electoral vote in Minnesota or Wisconsin any more than by subtracting the electoral votes of any southern states. If the democratic national convention can find the solution to the problem just as it stands, the party will take its demonstration of it as sound. If two-thirds of the members of that convention can agree on any man, who they conscientiously believe can win the required electoral votes as here demonstrated, that man is the one to nominate.

Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Colic. Flatulence, etc.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.



FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

CAMPBELL WALLACE, Chairman.
L. N. TRAMBELL,
ALEX. S. ERWIN,
A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary.
March 2, 188

A. C. Briscor, Secretary.

CIRCULAR NO. 105.

Proposed Adjustment of Passenger Tariffs.

Notice is hereby given that the Railroad Commission will meet on Tuesday, the thirteenth of March, inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., to take into consideration the propriety of readjusting and equalizing the passen ser fares on the railroad soling business in this state. The railroad companies interested are requested to be represented at the above time and give the Commission the benefit of their views on the subject of the proposed action.

By order of the beard.

A. C. BRISCOR.

CAMPBELL WALLACE,

Chairman.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

Office: Nos. 346 & 348 Broadway, New York.

JANUARY 1, 1888.

Amount of Net Asset, January 1, 1887.... REVENUE ACCOUNT. Premiums . \$19,328,519 87
Less deferred premiums, January 1, 1887. . 1,041,666 15—\$18,236,853 72
Interest and rents, etc. . 4,252,430 50
Less Interest accrued January 1, 1887. . 486,497 10— 3,765,933 40—\$22,052,787 12

filed with the Insurance Department of the state of New York;

TOTAL ASSETS, January 1, 1888.

Appropriated as follows:

Approved losses in course of payment.

Reported losses awaiting proof. &c.

Matured endowments, due and unpaid (claims not presented).

Annuities due and unpaid (claims not presented).

Annuities due and unpaid (claims not presented).

Reserve for re-insurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 6 per cent Carlisle net premium.

Additional amount of Reserve (transferred from surplus account) required on account of new State Standard of valuation (Actuaries' 4 per cent), taking effect December 31, 1887.

Reserved for contingent Habilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, January 1, 1887, over and above a 4 per cent Reserve on existing policies of that | class.

4.77

Addition to the Fund during 1887. 1,592,098 00-70,399,740 00

DEDUCT—
Returned to Tontine policy-holders during the year on matured
Tontines.

\$83,079,845 85 Surplus by the present New York State Standard, i. e., 4 per cent Actuaries'
(Including the Tontine Fund)...... ..\$11,846.793 06 From the undivided surplus, aslabove, the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

Number of policies issued during the year, 28,532. Risks assumed, \$106,749,395.

Total number of policies in force December 31, 1887, 113,323. Amount at risk, \$358,935,536.

George H. Potts, C. C. Baldwin, John N. Stearns, Wm. L. Strong,

WILLIAM H. BEERS, President, HENRY TUCK, Vice-President. ARCHIBALD H. WELCH, 2d. Vice-President. RUFUS W. WEEKS, Actuary. LIVINGSTON MIMS, Manager Southern Dep't, Atlanta, Ga R. H. PLANT, Gen. Agt. Georgia and Florids, Macon, Ga.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN

IMPORTER OF Wraps and Costumes. DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES 62 West 46th St., NEW YORK.

DR. JOEL F. HAMMOND

HAS OPENED A PRIVATE OFFICE OVER JACOBS' PHARMACY for the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 1 Fp. m. Leave all calls at the clerk's desk. Consultation free.



This belt or regenerator Made Expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. A continuous stream of Electrical Policy permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric feats advertised to cure all ills; it is for the one specific purpose. For full information in the parts must restore them to healthy action.

tion address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103
washin ron St., Chicago, Ill. tue thu sat Washin ron St., Chicago, Ill. tue thu sat

Creordila, Fultron County. Ordinary's
applied for letters of administration de bonis non
pendente lite on the estate of Martha B. Chisoim has
applied for letters of administration de bonis non
pendente lite on the estate of Martha B. Chisoim
deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned
to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters
will then be granted asid applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

The structure of the structu

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, February 3, 1888.—C. J. Simmons, administrator of Mary A. Hoyle, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

[Feb 4 11 18 25 mch 3]

[Feb 4 11 18 25 mch 3]

STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESTORER
ever for Nerve diffections, vis., Epilepy, etc.
INFALLIBLES. Treatise and & trial bottle free is
By particular, by any express rhapes on box whele first day's use. Treatise and & trial bottle free if Fit patients, they paying express tharges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of a fiftieted to Dr. KLINE.gu. Arch St., Philadelphia. Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF WITATIMS "FRAUDS."

TANSY PILLS are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fall to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American women as them requisity. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep "Wilcox's Compound Tanay Pills," accept no worthless not/run said to be "just as good," but send 4e, for sealed particulars and receive the only absolutely reliable remedy by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philadelphia. Pa-

Whose VITALITY is failing, Brain DRALDED and EXHAUSTED or Power PREMATURELY WAST. ED may find a perfect and reliable cure in the FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES criginated by Frei. JEAN CIVILE, of Paris, Franc. Adopted by all French Physicians and being rapidly an encessfully introduced to TREATISE gring news

COAL! MANUFACTURERS, RAILROADS AND OTHERS

IN NEED OF STEAM COAL Can be supplied by addressing the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD Co., Tracy City, Ten-

LUMBER .

LONG LEAF

YELLOW PINE FLOORING, CEILING.

WEATHERBOARDING. SHINGLES

LATHS, MOULDINGS, ETC. HUDSON & DOBBS,

Cor. Hunter St. & CentralRR.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE OF OF an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, granted at the February term. ISSS, of said court, will be sold before the courthouse door in said county on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to wit: Parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., and being the northern half of city lot N v. 24, in block 6, land lot 76, fronting on Crew street 58 feet, more or less, and extending back the same width 200 feet, with 4 room dwelling house, and being the residence of late Sarah B. Holley, deceased; also certificate No. 89 of Central Bank Block association, dated August 15, 1834, for four shares, and six dollars towards another share of stock in said association, the same being the property of said Sarah B. Holley, deceased. Sold for the purpose of paying the debts. Terms cash.

M. h 3, 10, 17, 21, 31. Sat Executor.

AUCTION SALES. TELEPHONE 1040.

AUUTION SALES. A UCTION NOTICE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING for a horse or mule, be sure to attend the auction today at 107 Decatur street. Pratt & Kemble, auctioneers, office 120 Decatur.

ton today at 107 because street. Pratt & Kemble, auctioneers, office 120 Decatur.

VOLFE'S BARGAIN HOUSE, 98 WHITEHALL street, clothing almost given away. Cassimere sack and frock coats, \$1.25 to 83; choice pants, \$1.25 to 82. Furniture at a slaughter. Bedsteads, bureaus, dressed, sideboards, wardrobes, mirrors, tables, chairs, mattresses, springs, stoves, etc. Also, 2 cool pianos, 4 sewing machines. They must be sold to make room for spring. Also, a complete outfit for a soda wates bottling establishment and the entire stock of the Gate City Furniture company. Now is a big chance to go into business, as these places must be sold. Maney advanced on consignments. Auction sales promptly attended to. H. Wolfe, auctioneer.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves, at Phillip's, 14 Marietta street

PERSONAL.

MRS. J. R. GREGORY, ARTIST, SO CAPITOL The avenue.

STATE OF JAMES McC. CREIGHTON, DEceased, letters testamentary on the above estate
having been granted to the undersigned, all persons
indebted to the said estate are requested to make
payment and those having claims, to present the
same without delay to Louise H. Creighton, S. E.
corner 48th and Chester ave. Philadelphia.
tues and sat.

tues and sat.

DUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFAC

tion from the use of our "Ironelad" notes
which waive homestead rights and all the exemp
tions. We now send, postpaid, the above described
note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c.
We have also the above form with seven lines blank
for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironelad
note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 35c.
Address The Constitution.

AND ORD TUESS_THE REST FORM—SENT Address The Constitution.

ANDLORD LIENS—THE BEST FORM—SENT postpaid to any address for 50c for a tablet of dawky tf

Address The Constitution.

dåwky if

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, biank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks \$1.50. Address The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-LOCAL SALESMEN TO HANDLE drugs and spices on commission, for a large jobbing and manufacturing house. Address P. O. Box 88, Philadelphia.

Box 88, Philadelphia.

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH A general agency in Atlanta or vicinity, to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent, paying business. For particulars address Greenwich Manu'acturing Co., 46 Vessey St., N.Y.

WANTED-MAN AS AGENT-A NEW ARE ticle, sells everywhere, city or county; no experience needed. One New York agent's first order a car load: New Jersey agent's half car, Indiana agent, half car, and so on. Rare chance; permanent business; exclusive territory. Write the Monarch Ca, Cincinnati, Ohio. business; exclusive territory. Write the Monarch Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Walter For Sources of Real Walter Successful men can secure permanent position. All correspondence confidential. Address, room 91 No. 230 La Sallestreet, Chicago, Ill., tux, thurs, sat

WANTED AN ACTIVE MAN OR WOMAN IN every county to start and particular street of the county to start and the start

HELP WANTED-FEMALE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LADIES TO WORK for a wholesale house on Needlework at their homes—sent any distance: good pay can be made: everything furnished; particulars free. Address Artistic Needlework Co., 135 8th St., New York City sun, tue, thur, sat-6m

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG MEN TO decorate holiday novelties for fall and wing the contract of the

WANTED—LADIES AND 100 MES 100 decorate holiday novelties for fall and win ter trade; steady employment; \$0 per week earned All materials furnished; work mailed free. Address New England Decorative Works. 19 Pearl street, Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 5078. tue thu sat

WANTED-AGENTS. 1000 LADY AGENTS WANTED, IMME diately. Grand new rubber undergarment for females. Situ a day. Proof free. Mrs H. F. Little, Chicago, Ill.

A NY GOOD, REPUTABLE WOMAN CAN MAKE more than a good living by selling or traveling for the Williamson Corset & Brace Co., St. Louis, Mo. sat

WANTED-AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURI steam washer. It will pay intelligent men and women seeking employment to write for my illustrated circular and terms for this celebrated washer. Why does it pay to act as my agent? Because arguments in its favor are so mumerous and convincing that sales are made without difficulty. Sent on two weeks' trial at my expense, for return, if not satisfactory. J. Worth, sole manufacturer, 1710 Franklin ave. St. Louis, Mo. sat 13t Thou satisfied by S. Morth, sole manufacturer, 1710 Frankin ave. St. Louis. Mo. sat 13t

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR BUSTLE AND extender combined; just the thing for winter dresses. Also the "B" hose supporter. Both entirely new. Ladies' Supply Co., 257 Washington Boulevard, Chicago. the starts sat sum

WANTED—AGENTS. GRANDEST MONEY making business ever offered. A golden harvest for the next two mouths, \$75 per month and expenses to active men to sell our goods. No capital required. Sample case of goods and full particulars free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silver ware Co., Boston, Mass. nov—the thu sat suu

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR FIRE-PROOF Safes. Size 32x22x22—700 lbs. Sells rapidly to farmers, business and professional men. Big money, permanent business; apply quick. Eagle Safe Co., 106 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohlo. tues thus sat

A GENTS WANTED—MOTH MARBLES, THE A great moth destroyer, One box on I agent prices made I on receipt of ten two-cent stamps. H. M. Biack & Co., manufacturers, Pittsburg, Pa. WANTED—LADY AGENTS—"A" SKIRT AND Bustle Combined and B. Hose supporters. Both new. Big profits. Secure towns for spring trade, Ladies' Supply Co., 287 W. Washington St., Chicago.

\$100 TO \$300 A MONTH CAN BE MADE who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Maine street, Richmond, Va.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS—WANTED AT 33 SOUTH FORSYTH

Street Nice rooms with best the market affords
on the table Families preferred 55 S Forsyth S
sat sun

EYDEN HOUSE, CLEAN, HEALTHY LOCA-tion, Board and rooms as reasonable as any first-class house can afford. No. 124 Peachtree st. KIRBY HOUSE, NO. 11 WHEAT STREET, NOW affords best fare and attention to local and transient. Terms moderate. Tolephone 1048. 1m OCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN
obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and
excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth screet.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED-ABOUT HALF MILLION ACRES OF southern lands, in a body if possible, in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Send for particulars to A Westerngard, No. 181 Washington street, Chicago, Ills. feb 19 su sat

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO
Heights, addition to the city of Topeka, Kansas, is now platted. Will exchange lots in this addition for farm lands in ail central, southern and western states, also exchange for merchandise. Topeka is the most prosperous and thriving city in the west, and chicago Heights is one of the finest additions to the city. For particulars address, H. D. Booge & Co., general agents, Topeka, Kansas, 64.

COST.

STRAYED-FROM 19 SMITH STREET, ONE tay horse mule, medium size. Any one returning him will be suitably rewarded.

FOR RENT-HOUSE NO. 15 WASHINGTON ST., corner Hunter, containing nine rooms, opposite new capitol. Location central and very destrable Tor Rent-The St. Julian Hotel, Eu-faula, Ala; 37 rooms, well furnished; electric bells and waterworks. Office and sample rooms on ground floor. Prasession given at once. If nl. rented, I desire to fire competent manager to run it for me. G. L. Conner, Eufaula, Ala.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALEfirst class location, on Alabama street, suitable
for broker and bachelor apartments. Address box
350, Atlanta.

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STORE STOCK and fixtures, for sale. Rent reasonable. Call 15 8. Broad st.

SEED OATS, CORN, AND PRAS, SPECIALTIES, Red Rust Proof and Old Field White and Burt Oats; limited quantity. Parties wishing to buy or sell Peas, requested to communicate with me. T. H. Williams, 21 Broad street. Williams, 21 Broad street.

THE CHEAPEST CHAMBER AND PARLOR suites in the south can be seen at P. H. Snoo's turniture stores. Over six hundred suites to select from

from.

A TLANTA FILE WORKS, 456 DECATUR.

Street, will sell files in any quantity at lowest cost price for 30 days.

Feb 25-29: Mar 3. 4

TO CLOSE BUSINESS—WALL EXTENSION tables 60c foot, mattresses, bedsteads, pillows chamber and parlor suits, marble and dining tables, chairs, rockers, one fine etigere, one good refrigerator. Must be sold—store for rent. No. 5 N. Broa 1.

II. Malone.

34

TOUR DE SOLD, CHARTER OAK STOVE, NO.

M. Malone. 34

MUST BE SOLD—CHARTER OAK STOVE, NO 7; little used. 1(9 × Pryor st. thu sat POR SALE CHEAP — SEVERAL IMPOSING stones, with tables, almost new. Call on or address Weekly Department of Constitution, decio-t

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

YOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE PREMISES
I now occupied by Atlanta File Works. Lot 100x
151 feet, with woodyard, office and stable. Factory
build n; 40x22 feet, 2 stories, with ell 20x16 feet,
Building is especially adapted for mannfacturing
purposes, but could be readily made into two good
stores, with rooms above, at slight expense.
Part of lot now rented as a woodyard
at \$104 per year. Also one shores portable edgine and boiler, Eric City make, in good condition.
Also circular saw with shaft and table. Guarantee saw to cut 4 cords wood per hour. Call and see
it run. Also one good mule and harness. Call ont
or address Atlanta File Works, 486 Decatur street.
Also thatvery desirable re-dence at 59 Gartrell stree
6 rooms, basement and pantry, good well with iron
force pump and sink, good garden, fruit trees, flower
force, all white. Will sell on terms to suit purchaser. Call on or address Atlanta File Works or
Mrs. N. E. Bigham, 39 Gartrell street.
[6026 29 mars 4]
[FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM AT HAPEVILLE
[6026 29 mars 4]

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM AT HAPKYLLER
Fronts 500 feet on Contral rathroad. Contained acres, mostly set in fruit—strawberries, raspherries, apples, peaches and some grapes. Good new barn and 4-room house, splendid water, high location good poultry house and parks. Price reasonable Call on A. H. Lindley, 2714 Whitehall street.

INVIGORINE NERVES,

Dyspepsia, and all Languid or Debilitated Conditions of the System; Loss of Nerve Power, from whatever cause, so usual with Lawyers, Preachers and Writers; and Feebleness from Old Age. In Stages of Puberty and Change of Life Irrigorine regulates and quiets. PRICE \$1.00 for Full Pint Bottle. Sold by Druggists. B. M. WOOLLEY & Q., Manufrs. ATLANTA, GL

roltaic pile and establish an electric current. Professors White and Charbonnier, with other scientists, will leave Athens in a few days to investigate the phenomena. Other parties are leaving here daily for the resort, some for health and others for pleasure. Little River, near Hillman, is well-stocked with fish of all kinds and the woods sbound in game. I counted no less than nine squirrels in one tree during one my rambles at the mound. Many wealthy northerners are now visiting the resort and the crowd increases daily. The day is not far distant when the tide of tourists shall be turned to this part of Georgia, and the latent resources of the country shall be developed. And in the accomplishment of this end the wonderful resort will be no unimportant factor.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men, that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, &c., should try them.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

From the Albany Times,
The democratic national convention will have a very plain politico-arithmetical problem to figure out. All its discussions, its proposi-tions, its platform, its nominations, the whole tenor of its work is to be toward the surest

vote. states. 10 New York..... 7 Indiane. 3 New Jer. ey... Total Grand total.....

'irginia..... Vest Virginia..

Intelligent Keaders will notice that

Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious For these they are not warranted infallible, but are as nearly so as it is possible to make a remedy. Price, 25cts.



THE CONSTITUTION: Published Daily and Weekly

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is delivered by carriers in the city, or maffed restage free, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.50 for three month, or \$10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION (Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, post-paid, for \$1.25 a year, or for \$1.00 in clubs of ve of more. Address all letters to

THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

42-J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 3, 1888.

The Proposed Tariff Bill. While we will wait to find out the possi bilities of a compromise on the tariff bill presented by the committee of the house, we cannot forbear to express some views, that will occur to the most casual observer, on the bill presented by the committee on

ways and means in the house. In trying to reduce the surplus-for that is what all patriotic citizens ought to try and do-why is it necessary to take the tariff off of two-thirds of the things produced by our farmers? We thought they were the parties that were to be relieved, wool, sugar, hemp and peanuts covering nearly two-thirds of the reduction made. Only about five millions of the surplus is relieved by taking the tariff off of manufactured goods in reality. That this is a farce of the first water no business man will doubt, and it all comes from the action of a committee who, in trying to reduce the surplus, wanted to take care of the only monopoly that made that surplus, towit: The whisky ring, or, according to the modern term, the "whisky

Sugar is to bear the greatest burden, and 'sugar' is no doubt an important element in all this work.

The action of the committee on ways and means of the house, as far as has come to the public, shows conclusively that if the members of the committee had gone to work with the intention of trying faithfully to reduce the surplus in the treasury, they would have taken other steps. Wiping out the internal revenue laws would have not been inconsistent with what they reported ought to be done; but that is just what they did not wish to do.

It is a sad day for the democratic party when it is necessary for its leaders to foster such an iniquitous scheme as the internal revenue laws to raise revenue. The report of this committee indicates that it is the purpose of at least the committee of ways nd means to do this, and the farmers, not the "infant industries," have to bear the burden of this folly. It may be right, but it will take time to prove it.

Georgia will be affected more than any other southern state, except Virginia and North Carolina, by the adoption of this tariff bill. Free lumber, a large reduction in marble, rice, and even peanuts will be felt in our state. It will probably not affect the surplus in the treasury, but it will hurtwe can stand it better than Louisiana can the reduction on sugar, and better than many of the other states can the reduction on wool. While the wool producers lose the protection on wool-growing, there is no reduction in the products from wool manufactured here, and we will see, if this law passes, about the cheap blankets and cheap clothes that were so liberally promised by those who opposed the repeal of the inter-

But we will wait, and give our readers faithfully the comments on this bill. It is entitled to a fair hearing. It shall have it, so far as we are concerned. We will give the hope that we are mistaken in its effects and its objects.

If the bill prepared by the committee on ways and means is not a protective bill what is it? It cannot reduce the surplus except so far as the free list goes—the balance is certainly for something like protection, and we do not understand any other term in the English language that will express its meaning so well as the word protection. at we object to about the work of the ommittee is the evident purpose to protect e "whisky ring."

The South and the Ticket.

The New York Sun of a recent date gives prominence to a long communication from a correspondent in that state urging that the democratic party recognize the south in the naming of its presidential ticket, by nominating some southern man for the vice-presidency. This correspondent thinks that "the time has come when the natural and rightful ambition of southern democratic statesmen to a place on the presidential tisket should be gratified," for says he, "there is no reason now why one half of the country should be held as a sort of Ireland, and that, too, by the party that boasts of its efforts to bury animosities between the north and the south,"

The south is not inclined to make this an issue at the present time, nor indeed will make it an issue for a long time to come. If the democratic party proves as true to its interests as it should be to those of every other part of the country, the question of ntation on the national ticket is of representation on the national ticket is of secondary importance to the proper recognition of the rapidly increasing development of our varied resources. What the south now wants is that the people of both parties unite in taking advantage of the inements it offers to labor and capital, and all that it demands in the way of political preferment is that it be treated with jus tice in the administration of national af-

The time is close at hand when the demo eratic party will be perfectly willing to give such recognition to the south as will give it a place on the presidential ticket. Sectionm is now practically a thing of the past: and those who would continue to stir up an animosity which has long since been buried by peace, will find that they can secure no respectable following among the people of this country. The absolute futility of the sectional issue was shown during ne last presidential compaign; and the man who would now make it the chief point on which to appeal to the country, would be a fool unworthy to fill the position of president or any other office of national

The south must hereafter stand before the country on the same footing with the east and the west. If it is not recognized in

years to come, on the national tickets of either of the two great parties, it will not be from a sectional standpoint, but because its representatives, if they recognize the necessity for the selection of candidates from other sections, will readily yield whatever local sentiment they might have for the good of their respective parties.

Of course, however, it will be many years before the republican party ever finds it to its advantage to take a nominee from the south, for the south will always remain true to the democratic party as long as there is such a party. It is different, however, with the democratic party. Realizing its strength in the south, and the steadfastness of the south in standing soil in its support, it may be that after four more years have passed the democratic party may turn to the south for a suitable man with which to make its ticket. Indeed there is no reason other than that of local availability which makes a nominee from the south an impossibility at the convention in June. President

Cleveland will of course be re-nominated, and in finding a suitable nominee for the second place the party must of course consider the matter of strengthening the ticket as much as possible. If by nominating a man from the south it could maintain a solidity which might otherwise be broken. there would be no earthly reason why : southern man should not be chosen. the south, however, is considered safe, the party must look to other quarters in hopes of making a selection whereby it will be strengthened in the section from which such selection is made. Thus it will probably be wise to fill the second place from the west, where the party is not as strong as it is in the south, and by which recognition of that section, one or two western states may be carried.

The south is perfectly willing to bide its time in the matter of having a representative in either of the two places; and as long as other matters of more importance mov along in conformity with our interests and with the wishes and welfare of the people of this section, we will not complain, if good men are selected from other quarters.

EDITOR RICHARDSON, of the Macon Telegraph, is a great grammarian. He says that "there is no one who can so illy afford," etc. We have observed that all great grammarians say "illy" when they want to be understood, and yet there is no such word as "illy."

THE Mills of the ways and means comnittee grinds slowly, but he is grinding the democratic party exceedingly fine.

New Facts About Edgar A. Poe. We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. John Quincy Adams, a well known citizen of Wilkes county, which will attract attention. A year ago Mr. Adams informed THE CON-TITUTION that he had discovered a number of papers, letters and manuscripts relating to the life and career of Edgar Allan Poe, and that much of the matter was from the pen of Poe himself. The documents were volmnious, and, as Mr. Adams had not had an opportunity of examining them as carefully as he desired, he requested that no nention be made of the matter.

It appears from his letter, however, that Mr. Adams has partially examined the docament, which, enclosed in a box, have been tossed about for thirty years, and he finds that they are quite as important as he had supposed. He finds that the box contains original letters, talks and criticisms by Poe, ogether with a new life of the poet by a southern man, himself a great and distinguished scholar. The box also contains etters from Mrs. Clemm, Mrs. Locke, N. P. Willis, William Gilmore Sims, Professor Bush, the great Hebrew scholar, and others of equal note. There are letters, also, from Mrs. Elmira Shelton and Mrs. Sarah Helen

Mr. Adams says that these letters and memoranda set at rest forever Poe's relation to these two charming women. We hope that Mr. Adamsis discovery is all that he believes it to be. It is high time that the memory of Poe, a most unhappy child of genius, received full justice. He has been pulled in two, as it were, by two classes. Griswold was malicious, while Ingram weeps copiously and continuously at the poet's shrine.

Whitman.

If Mr. Adams's discovery of old docu nents will place the poet before the world as he really was, the literary world will regard him as a benefactor.

WE republish in another column the re cent letter of Governor Bullock to the Yew York Press. One or two typographical transpositions occurred in our edition yesterwhich, to a certain extent, mar the

THE officers of the oil trust appear to be so well greased that they slip out of the closest corners.

Large Inland Cities.

In old times, before the introduction of railways, it was generally believed that navigable rivers or seaports were essential to the growth of large cities.

Railway transportation, however, has changed all this, and people are now beginning to see that there is no good reason why some of our largest cities should not exist at a distance from the seaboard or any river. In an interesting article on the sub ject, in the Baltimore Sun, Professor Richard T. Ely, of the Johns Hopkins univer-

sity says: One thing to be borne in mind in reflections upon our future is that modern eities are to an unprecedented extent artificial products, the work of men's genius and energy. Formerly nature decided where a great city could grow up, and a high civilization was possible only on the seacoast or on the leaks of great rivers. Now man has subjugated nature to such an extent that he is, comparatively speaking, independent of her whim and caprice. If natural water-ways fall, he may construct artificial water-ways, and even without the aid of navigation at all a city may spring up in the least of cial water-ways, and even without the aid of navigation at all a city may spring up in the heart of a
continent. Berlin, nearly the size of New York, is
in the center of a great open plain on the continent
of Europe, and may be regarded as a work of art,
Only by canals can navigable rivers be reached,
while the modern iron highway, the railroad, still
more an artificial priducr, is a lar more important
element in develoj ing Berlin, which has become an
important railroad center. It is the will of man
which has made Berlin more important than the
seaports Bremen and Hamburg.

which has made Berlin more important than the scaports Bremen and Hamburg.

Perhaps a better idustration can be found in two small cities in western New York—Dunkirk and Jamestown. Dunkirk is a port on Lake Erie, and is amestown. Dunkirk is a port on Lake Erie, and is dwantageously situated in a fruitful plain, extending along the shores of the lake. Jamestown, on a other hand, is on the top of the Chautanque Ills, and its only navigable body of water is Chautanque lake, scarcely more than a great pond. The ext most important place on the lake is Mayville, a large with perhaps ien or affacen hundred inhabins. Who would suppose that Jameston would pape Dunkirk, its rival, and once its superior, farsh as regarin the rice for supremary in (2) at the same

for this the steater energy and enterprise of the people of Jamestown. Jamestown is, in other words, an artificial product.

The illustrations given by Professor Ely support his side of the case very strongly. Another writer has expressed similar views, and has confidently predicted that in the future our largest cities will be in the interior, because, as he expressed it: "The ne trade of the nation is a bigger thing than its foreign trade ever will be.'

Take Atlanta, for instance. She occupies a commanding position, with great natural advantages, and with exceptions railway facilities. Her growth has been more rapid than that of many older cities, favorably situated so far as water transportation is concerned, and it would not be more reasonable now to set bounds to our progress than it was thirty years ago, when not a few cautious citizens expressed the belief that our city had reached its limit.

But, even with our wonderful development, it is useless to talk about building up a big city here without continuing to put forth the same intelligent energy and enterprise which turned the forest into "Terminus," and "Terminus" into Marthasville, and Marthasville into Atlanta. Here is the pith of the whole matter.

THE internal revenue is still an issue, although it doesn't appear in the Mills bill.

A Mistaken Contemporary. The Dallas, Texas, News defends the 'trusts," and makes the point that Louisiana sugar has greatly declined in price since the organization of the "sugar trust." This is no argument. The "sugar trust" does not affect the low grades of sugar, The combination is composed of refiners and dealers in refined sugar, and by shutting off competition they are extorting money from the public.

The "sugar trust" is now making thirty million dollars a year in addition to the legitimate profits made by the refiners and importers of refined sugar before the combination was organized.

It is very evident that this enormous extra profit cannot be made without making somebody suffer.

MR. JAY GOULD was in Algiers at last accounts trying to buy a billiard table to put in his yacht.

EDITORIAL POSTS CRIPT. An Alabamian, who was taking in Atlanta the other day, remarked: "Well, Atlanta is to Georgia what Alabama is to Mont-

gomery!" THE LATE COMMODORE BARRON received his appointment as midshipman when he was three years old. He was literally rocked in the cradle of the deep.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE will never drive out the French tongue in Louisiana so long as the wealthy creoles continue to have their chil dren educated in Paris. THE MOBILE REGISTER claims that oysters

cover the wharves of Mobile and crawl up the streets. No town will ever amount to anything when it is run by a lot of two-legged ovsters.

law's treatment of drunkenness. For instance, no court will allow a drunken man to testify or sit on a jury, nor will it hold him to a mar riage contract entered into while drunk, but it will declare a business contract made in that condition binding, and it will also hold a drunken man responsible for his crime. An Old Favorite in a New Dress.

The sprightly Augusta News in its new dress s more attractive than ever. It is a mode vening paper, dashing, sparkling and newsy. Its crisp editorial comments and piquant paragraphs are widely quoted, and the paper has, as it deserves, a generous advertising patronage and a large circle of readers. Editor William Moore is one of the most popular and successful journalists in the state, and his able t. Editor Gibson, is a With these two on deck, it is safe to say that the News will continue to be a power in the state, and one of the brightest and most prosperous of newspapers.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

An English Woman Answers.
UNION POINT, Ga., March 2.—Editors Con stitution: "A Stupid Earl." The person who replied to the querry under this head has his ideas rather

The incident referred to is this: Sir Walter Raleigh

The incident referred to is this: Sir Walter Raleigh in the presence of Queen Elizabeth drew a ring from his finger and (in reference to his hopeless passion for that monarch) wrote:
"Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall," Elizabeth, quick to retort, wrote underneath; "If thy heart fail thee do not climb at all." I believe the pane of glass is still preserved. I forget in which of our great mansions, but I think the listfield house,
"Go to Halifax."

"Go to Halifax,"

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: What was the origin of the phrase, "Go to Halifax," E. W.

The evil repute of Halifax, implied in this old usage, came to it by inheritance from Halifax, in Yorkshire, and is not a thing to be assisamed of. Halifax law, as may be gathered from a letter of Lord Lelecster's, quoted by Motley in his "History of the United Netherlands," was that crim'n's should be "condemned first and inquired upon after," in which it resembled "Jedburgh justice." Halifax lay within the forest of Handwick, the customary law of which was, that if a Lion were taken with thirteen and a half pence worth of goods, stolen within that liberty, he should be tried by four frith burghers from four of the precinct towns, and, stolen within that liberty, he should be tried b; four frith burghers from four of the precinct towns, and, if condemned by them, be hanged the next market day; after when the case might be sent to a jury, limitian also latthe credit of inventing the rude guillotine of Mannaye, which the regent, earl of Morton, introduced into Scotland, only to have his own head chopped off with it, though the proverb is at fault which says that he "hanseled" it by being the first to suffer. Naturally, Halifax was a place of terror to rogues,

Antiquity of the Chinese.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: 1. What is the antiquity of the Chinese race? 2. Is Confucius the oldest and only writer of the empire? 3. Is any ancient history of the Chinese empire translated into English or German languages, and if so where can it be obtained?

C. B. lish of German languages, and it so where can it be obtained?

Far reaching as is the history of China, it yet fails to give us any account of the origin of the Chinese race. The first page begins by describing the nucleus of the nation as a little horde of wanderers, roving among the forests of Shan-ae, without houses, without ciothing, without fire to dress their victuals, and subsisting on the species of the chase, ekad out with roots and insects. It was an ancient belief of Chinese writers that there had existed a period of 2,267,000 and old years between the time when the powers of heaven and earth first united to produce mun as the hoosensor of the soft of China and the powers of heaven and earth first united to pro-duce man as the possessor of the soil of China and the time of C. muchus. 2. No; one of the earliest published works of China is the "Book of Changes," published works of China is the "Book of Changes," the first and the most revered, because the least understood of the nine classics. This work was written by Wan Wang in the year 1130 B. C. The style and matter of Wan Wang's writings were so cramped and vague that Confucius attempted the task of clucidating their dark places. There have been many other writers beside Confucius, 3. See "China," by Sir John F. Davis, 2 vols, 1857; "History of China," by Carl Guetzlaff, 2 vols.

Antiquity of the Chin

town will probably soon be twice the size of Dunkirk. Now, more or less acquainted with both cities, I am unable to find any other explanation of a strong box, in 1 of printed and manuscript mating, no: only to the life and genius of Edga but to other distinguished literary people of I also said I did not their know the char

ter, relating, no. only to the life and genius of Edgar A. Poe, but to other distinguished literary people of his day. I also said i did not then know the character or value of my discovery, and, therefoe, I preferred not to tell how I came by it. My friends, appearing incredulous—and well they might be—and learning a wrong impression might grow out of our talk, I asked The Construction, the only paper having a hint of the story, to make no reference to it until I had made full examina in and then I would write something of the matter, if it proved to be of public interest.

Thus far I have found time to take only a bird's—eye view at the box, which has been tossed about for thirty years, and which, though hidden away in a dark place, did not escape the ravages of Sherman's army. It makes me nervous to think of the good things the vauda's may have stolen or destroyed. What I have, however, though badly mixed, is well preserved. The main facts have been stated to my life-long friend, Colonel Richard Malcom Johnston, of Baitimore, Md., as well as to Mr. Joel Chandler Harris. Both these authors have kindly advised what should be done with the manuscript, the story of which, though of profound interest, when told will seem simple enough. Let it suffice, for the present, to say my box contains original letters, talks and criticisms by Edgar A Foc—1 new life of the pet by a southern man, himself a great and distinguished scholar long since dead, who m Poe, in one of his letters now before me, styles "my best and dearest friend on earth;" letters from Mrs. Clamp, the poet's mother-in-law, to this rriend and biograpi er; letters from Mrs. Locke, N. P. Willis, Gilmore Sims, Professor Bush, the great Hebrew scholar, Professor Gierlow, a Danish scholar and many other eminent people of forty years ago. But strange, to full, here are letters from Mrs. Elmira Baelton and Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman. A poem in manuscript by the latter on the death of the poet, is very beautiful. These letters and memoranda set at rest forever Po

and every letter be ever received, so that he le behind him the amplest materials for the compos tion of his literary life." This old box hiuts the because Dr. Griswold "was just what he was," mue which he might have seen, was spirited away by youd the reach of his heavy hand. That memoi states that it was the poet's dying request "thes remnants of his existence should be entrusted to D. remnants of his existence should be entrusted to Dr. Griswold, a gentleman with whom he had quarrelled, and had lampooned in his lectures." This old tox lints that this dying request might have been a sop thrown to Cerberus! Have I here, then, the key to these dark mysteries? This I do not yet know.

know.

But this I do know—there are not on this sorrowful earth sadder life histories than those of the five
principal persons referred to in these old manu
scripts, and the sad lest of all is that of the "best
and dearest friend," who died before he could
prove to the world that he justly deserved such immortal praise. Had the poet lived, the longer he
might have writen of his friend,
"How dark a woll yet how sublimes hope! we written of his friend, dark a wo! yet how sublime a hope!

How silently serene a sea of pride! How daring an ambition! yet how deep— How sathomless a capacity for love!" But instead, this "best and dearest friend," soul-sick and weary of life, closes the last chapter of his new life of the poet, in these words:

"O memory! thou ling'ring murmurer Within joy's troken shell, Why have I not in losing all I lov'd,
Lost thee as well."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Joseph E. Brown. From the Boston, Ga., World.

From the Boston, Ga., World.

"Senator Joe Brown, of Georgia, in a speech the other day in favor of the Blair bill, took occasion to differ with some of the distinguished founders of the constitution. That is what he has been doing pretty much all his life."

The foregoing paragraph, from the Pailadelphia, Record, has been landed around by some of the Georgia press without question cr comment. Indeed, a tacit consent has been given to the sentiment therein expressed which savers of hearty indorsement.

dorsement.

When the passions and prejudices of the age slall have died away and Americans shall gather under the banner of a reunited brotherhood, the garlands of love which memory will entwine around the name of Joseph E. Brown will vie in richness and beauty with the tributes which compass the names of any of Georgia's noblest sons.

Few are left of that illustrious school of manhood that lived amidst the scene of carmige that almost wreek dour land, and survivad its murderous shock to light men out of blinded passion.

ous shock to light men out of bl.nded passion o war back into the paths of blessed peace. Stand-ing proudly among the foremost leaders of the scattered remnant of the living is this illustrious coutlery steemen. scattered remnant of the living is this illustrious southern statesman.

The evening of his life is upon him, and around his stooping form the twilight shadows are gathering fast. The people of his native state still trust the guidance of their craft to the light of his gerins. Towering above mediocrity, he stands among his compeers like a tall sycamore among a forest of cedars. With an intelligence that sways the masses, with a foresight that marks the statesman, with a determination that brooks no defrat, he moves the bassions of the multitude before him as roll the waters to the breathing wind.

moves the bassions of the militude before him as ro'l the waters to the breathing wind.

Qu'ek, sagacious and aggressive, and withal reprevous and kind, he has few equals as a legislator esci domat. His character as a man, as a statesman, as a patriot, are importious to the attacks of pigminand demagogues, and when he shall be called from the arena of fife to a higle sphere in a brighter existence, the marplots who traduce his name here will be prout to do humble tribute to his memory. This is the age of epitaphs. The rocks with which the victim is stoned to deathlate gathered together to build sepulchral mounds and monumental shafts to his memory. The dagger of the assissin is transformed into a chisel to grave high encomiums upon the tomb of the slain. Here sands an image of tottering age, the frosty locks of life's winter tell the tale of a life well night spent.

ige, the frosty locks of the s white the fifth well night speat. The brightening sunset of his genius lingers a moment and guthers firely splendor to cast a brighter gleam o'er his mative land before it sinks to shine no more save in the immortal realms of memory. The tremulous hand and faltering voice are spending their latest strength in the cause of his country, The treiming and and matering voice are spend ing their latest strength in the cause of his country, his God and truth.

The assam's hand is raised against him, but in vain. The dagger falls, the hand that wields it falls, for puth awes its traducers into shame, and patriotism ever lives to subdue its enemies.

Similia Similibus.

From the Utica Observer. A brass band has recently been organized in he Nebraska insane asylum. Isn't this carrying he principles of "like cures like" a little too far?

THE TARIFF BILL. What Our Contemporaries Say For and Against the Measure.

Against the measure.

From the New York Star.

The number of persons upon whom tax reform can possibly inflict the least injury is utterly insignificant in comparison with the multitude who will benefit by it, and who will hall definite action by the ways and men; committee as the harbinger of an era of greater coatentment and prosperity.

From the Montgomery Dispatch.

There is but little doubt that this measure A nore is out little doubt that this measure of revenue reform will pass the house; but there is no possibility of it being passed by a republican senate. But the blame of its failure to become a law will rest with the republican party, and the democratic party will have redeemed its pledges to the people; and the issue will then have been fairly made.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

We look to see this quest by a just compromise. At least that part of the internal revenue taxes which regulates tobacco will be repealed, and there will probably be a re-adjustment of the se gar and woof features. The bill affords a basis for branging the question fairly before congress and the country. There will be some live-ly atchwork before the tariff bill of 1886 becomes a law.

law. It is to be hoped that the elements of the party represented by Mesars. Randall and Breekinridge will neet upon broad and istrictic grounds and compromise their differences in the interest of party and country. Both can survive the struggles of succt or sugar stalk, or the bruising of the tobacco weed, or the loading of the free list; but the defeat of democratic principles would be fatal to good government and republican principles.

From the Birmingham Age.

From the Birmingham Age.

We shall have to stop and consider the new tariff problem presented by the ways and means committee. The measure in most respects immediately germane to the leading industries of the iron country of the south is a gratifying surprise. There are other features, some anti-protection Morrisonizing in the horizoned style, which as protectionists, favoring a judicious tariff—we cannot indorse. The iron tariff of \$6 will not hurt the Birmingham district, but the reduction on steel rails is unnecessary and will not likely contribute anything to lightning the surplus burden. We are heartly in favor of the present tariff on wool, timber, coal and from ore, because a very considerable part of our people are virtually inte, ested in those industries, and the price got for their products are once too dear. The ways and means committee should have struck at the internal rever at taxes the first thing, instead of waiting to see what the house would do with them. The simplest, most direct, most inoffenire way of removing the surplus is to begin with the excise wartaxe, a p hicy of raising revenue in times of peace, which has been respliting to the best minds this country ever produced.

THE ISSUES OF THE WAR. Ex-Governor Bullock, in a Notable Letter Thinks Them Settled.

From the New York Press.

To the Editor of the Press. On my return home yesterday I found on my fles your daily of the 16th inst, in which you have me with notice. In your editorial, "The War Issues are Settled," you

'It is all well enough for ex-Governor Bullock to clare that republicans have the same right at the polls in Georgia as democrats, but the cold facts point the other way. And admitting for a moment the truth of Mr. Bullock's statement, does he contend, and do the mugwumps and weak-kneed republicans contend, that this is a condition of affairs which the repull can party should commend? Is it a healthy sign to have politics so one-sided that all the members of congress in the state of Georgia are elected by 10,000 less votes than are polled in one congressional district in the north?"

congressional district in the north?"

Just let me ask what are the "cold facts that point the other way?" and then say to you I have never been a "mugwump" or a "weak-kneed republican," and I have no right to speak for either class. But what I do contend for is, that the national republi can party will give us issues upon which our people can divide in the south, and I have ver to recommend that in making those issues all ques-tions growing out of the war be ignored. All those issues were and are imbedded in the amended con-stitution of the United States, which now bears equally on all the states and not sectionally upon

any.

I will admit that, unexplained, the fact of a small vote in our recent congressional elections in this state is not a healthy sign, but it is by no means a sign or a "cold fact" of evidence that republi ans to not have the same rights at the polls in Georgie as democrats. In my last communication to you I gave you a brief-recital of facts touching elections in Georgia, where an effort was made to defeat ex-Governor Brown because he had favored the ac contest, but there has never been an allegation of votes being suppressed or the ballot boxes being suppressed or the ballot boxes being suppressed with. In those elections the liberal and

excite local prejudice.

If it were true that any republican-colored or white—vote was suppressed in a congressional elec-tion, the defeated candidate has his remedy before congress. If such suppression occurs in state or local elections, the voter has his remedy in the United States courts in his district. Has not the republican party, therefore, done its whole duty with

egard to this issue?
Is it unressonable for me now to insist that this is a unreasonable for me now to insist that this is no longer an issue for national plat orms or for national politics? This is my view of it, but you say "the republican party made the negroes voters," and it is the bounden duty of that party to see that they are not defrauded out of the franchise." And this you point to as the vital, living new issue for the coming campaign. Granted. But let us consider how the narry can best secure that venil. sider how the party can best secure that result. The republican party made the negroes voters twenty years ago, or rather, the party invited us in the south to accept them as voters or tale something worse. Is it strange that this enfranchisement of the negro excited violence, when the rs were inflamed by skillful politicians under the lead of the president of the United States? Did the republican party, having a two-thirds majority in congress, maintain the majesty of their law, or sustain its negro enfranchisement by the impeach-ment of a president who denounced its policy and defied its law. Did not this failure of a republican eongress to maintain its own policy send those of us in the south who had accepted it, on a "fool's cr-rand?" Is it not fair for me to now ask you what has the republican party ever accomplished, in cong:e.s or out of it, to protect the negro franchise, ex-

ept the amendments to the constitution?

Do you believe that the party can do for the negro hereafter in the way of direct protection for his vote-if such protection were needed-that which it has utterly failed to do in the past? Is there any ing in such an issue at the time except an effort to "fire the northern heart" by a renewal of sectional prejudices? In my opiniou, Mr. Editor, you are too late for

this. The great masses of the people have outgrown it, and a whole generation of voters have come to the franchise to whom the war and its issues a only history. No, Mr. Editor, the only help that has come or can come from the party to the negro with relation to his political status south was when the party abandoned all further efforts beyond the amendments of the constitution. Relieved from the prejudice which arose from the belief that 1.13 political action was controlled by alien influences, the colored voter has become an important element in our local contests, and his influence and his vote is politely solicited. There may have been those who had discernment enough to realize that this abandonment of impotent efforts was in the highest sense promotive of absolute protection to the colored voter by building up a local sentiment of fairness to take the place of unreasoning prejudice. This has take the place of unreasoning prejudice. This has certainly been and is the result, and on all our local questions the colored vote holds the balance of power in the hallot how. The same will be to national questions in the future if economic and in-dustrial issues are presented. There is no 'shot gun." Hot lunches and spring carriages are at the service of the colored voter. This is better "protection" than any special legislation can command, and it has come because the party abandoned that issue. In the presence of this reality I plead for such action by the republican party in the coming nati convention as will make this abandonment of negro issue perpetual. Such action will continue to benefit both white and colored republicans in the outh and help the masses of our white people to rise above their prejudices and consider i are practical rather than emotional and theoretical.
To us the real living issue now is the abolition of all federal internal taxation and the adjustment of import duties on foreign products for the protect.

merican industry.
Atlanta, Ca., February 23. Anxions Fears. From the New York Snn.

"I feel so tired every night, John," said s farmer's wife, as a e took up her darning after the day's work was done. "My bones ache, and I have fits of dizzhess and no appetite; and I'm worried, too, about the heifer, John. When I was feeding the stock tonight she acted very strangely, and refused to eat. I'm afraid she's going to die." "Yes," said John, with an anxious look upon his face, "I'm worried about that heifer myself."

Made a Cannon of Himself.

From the Kansas C.ty Times. Tolbert Rollins, a prominent citizen of Perry county, Ark., whose mind had for some time been inbalanced, and who had made several unsuccessui attempts to kill himself, last night was left al in his room for a 16 w minutes, when, securing a flask of powder, he emptied the contents into his mouth and placed a lighted match to it. The ex closion tore away a portion of his face, infli round from which he cannot rec

MISSING LINKS.

The sultan of Turkey has commanded that the ladies of the harem shall henceforth appear Tammany's headquarters at St. Louis will be at the Southern hotel, and the county democracy at the Lindell.

Bob Burdette says that the oysters of San Francisco taste as though they were bound in calf, ibrary style. The house of commons began work under

the new rule last Monday—meeting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and adjourning at midnight. Ex-Senator Tabor was arrested at Denver Monday for opening his opera house in that place Sunday night for a sacred concert by the Carleton

George R. Sims, the author of "Ostler Joe" and "Harbor Lights," is just fifty-one years of age. He make appeared of \$20,000 a year by his pen, and was unheard of ten years ago. General John C. Black's friends think that his vice-presidential chances are being heightened by the selection of St. Louis as the place of holding There is a newspaper published in Kansas

There is a newspaper published in Kansas called the Thomas County Cat, and the question naturally arises why wasn't it called by the more straight-forward title of the County Thomas Cat?

The young man who killed an actress in Denver some time ago has been acquitted of murder on the ground that he committed the act during an attack of "transitory frenzy." The gentier sex to longer hold a monopoly on the "emotional insanity" dodge.

Mrs. Margaret Dutton, of Shelbergille, Lad.

Mrs. Margaret Dutton, of Shelbyville, Ind., was a great smoker until she reached the age of one hundred years; then fearing that the practice might shorten her life, she gave it up. She is now 102, and bids fair to live many years.

WILL THEY REDUCE?

Important Order of the State Railroad Commission.

The Matter of Passenger Fares to be Conside ered-Probability of a Reduction to Two and a Half Cents per Mile.

The railroad commission at its meeting yes. terday morning, issued the following circular, which will probably be received with more interest than any circular that has been issued by that august body, since the celebrated ofcular reducing the standard of passenger rates throughout the state, to three cents a mile:

Proposed Adjustment of Passenger Tariffs —Notice is hereby given that the railroad commission will meet ou Tuesday, the thirteenth of March, inst, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the propriety of re-adjusting and equaliting the passenger fares on the railroads doing business in this state. The railroad companies interested are requested to be represented at the above time, and give the commission the benefit of their veitages of the abbove. sion the benefit of their veiwson the subject of the proposed action. By order of the board.

A. C. Briscor, CAMPELL WALLACE,

Secretary. March 2, 1883.

WHAT IT IS ABOUT. The action of the commission was soon enerally known, and was discussed with much interest in the different railroad offices, and everybody seemed to be anxious to know just exactly what the commission meant by "readjusting and equalizing passenger fares." A representative of The Constitution called on Major Wallace, the chairman of the commission, and talked with him concerning the circular.

"You see what it is yourself," said he, "and it explains itself about as fully as I can explain it."

"What is meant by 'readjusting and equalizing passenger fares'?"
"It means just what it says," replied the major, "that the commission thinks that the railroad rates of the state need a revision, and we have requested the representatives of all the roads to be present on the thirteenth day of March, to give their reasons, if they have

any, why rates should not be readinated "Is it the idea of the commission to make a reduction in the standard of railroad rates?" "It is the idea of the commission," replied the major, "to have the railroads show if there any just reason why this should not be done. We do not want to act hastily in the matter, and will hear the railroads fully before making

any decision." Have you prepared a schedule which you

will submit to the railroads?"
"In a spirit of fairness a schedule will be shown the railroads which the commission has spent some time in preparing. We have considered the matter for prepared a schedule establishing a standard of two and one-half cents instead of three cents per mile. I have talked the matter over with my colleagues, and far myself, I can say that I can now see no reason why the standard should not be lowered as proposed. We will submit the schedule to the railroads and hear what they have to say on it. I can say that I am open to conviction, and if they can show me that I am wrong I will promptly admit it. me that I am wrong I will promptly admit it and drop the matter. If, on the other hand, me that I am wrong I will promptly admit it and drop the matter. If, on the other hand, they fail to show a just reason why the standard should not be lowered, I am satisfied the commission will at once take steps to readjust rates. We have discussed the matter fully among ourselves, and while we have not yet fully decided what we will do, we shall hear what the railroads have to say and then

A PROBABLE REDUCTION The meeting of the commission on the thir-teenth of this month will thus be a most im-portant one, and will probably be attended by representatives of all the leading railroads. As yet it is not known whether they will oppose the reduction or will yield to it without a pro-test, though it is said that they will take con-certed action on the question in the course of

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The general opinion is that the circular is the first step towards making a general reduction in rates, and that it will not be long before the standard fare for the railroads which now charge three cents per mile, will be made two and one-half cents, with a proportionate reduction for other railroads. uction for other railroads.

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International Compliments,

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It is said of Poland that it is "the hell of fermers, the paradise of Jews, the purgatory of the middle classes, the heaven of the nobleman, and the cold

mine of the stranger." Germany has always been regarded as the home of the drinkers—though not justly of the drunkards. We remember asking an officer, who had gone into a new beer brewery to taste the ale, how he liked the brew. "Well," said he, "I did not care for it when I took my first glass, but at the thirteenth I began to understand it"—but he was as sober as we were while writing his. German beer has very lit-

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far worse place than that for hors Patriot and Criminal.

John Boyle O'Relly, now editor of the Bos-ton Pilot and President of the Papyrus club, th leading literary club of New England, is an escaped convict from a penal settlement of Great Britain. He is over the sea a political criminal. He is on this side of the sea a patriot. I do not suppose that the eagle will ever transfer him to the lion. A man who does not believe in the declaraof independence is a bad, citizen in the United States. A man who does believe in these is a bad citizen in Dublin and a political criminal in St. Petersburg.
You have, I trust, read George Kennan's papers

on Russia in the Century. It seems that a man sus-pected of thinking that 'G overnments derive their just rights from the conseat of the governed" is ikely to le misled by his friends in that delectable country. It is one immense "Trust," organized in the manufacture of torture and death, What can this country have to do with that! I object to any treaty at all with such a nation. It is

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by dogs in that state the year previous. The scera-tary of the state of Georgia also reported that 23,000 were killed or destroyed in that state the year pre-vious. Vermont had in 1859 1,014,122 sheep; in 1866 but 378,174. This great reduction has been going on under different tariffs, not only in in Vermont but in all the New England and many other states, and dogs are the cause of it. Now comes a senator of New York state—Pratt or Platt, I think, is his name -an i says that "two thirds of the sheep ludustry of his county has been destroyed by dogs." Sheep raising is one of the important industries of the country, and the farmers have long sought protection from dogs, but don't get it. Annihilate them and 11,000,000 more sheep than we now have will be added to that industry, and reduce our meat bills 13 per cent, and woolen fabrics will be cheaper also.

A Popular Hope.
From the New Orleans Picayame.
The public takes kindly to plays which have water-tank scenes. There is sivings a hope that bad actors will be drowned in them some night.

THE SCHOOL BOOKS

Will Be One of the Features Before the Council.

The Committee on Public Schools Cannot Agree on the Woodward Library Ordinance.

There will be lively times in the council

chamber Monday.

During the last session of the general council Mr. Woodward, the junior member from ting apart every year one-fourth of the revenue

ting apart every year one-fourth of the revenue from retail liquor licenses for the purpose of erganizing and maintaining a library for the public schools. The ordinence read:

Be it ordained by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, and it is hereby ordained by suthority of the same. That at the time for making annual appropriations each year, as provided by the charter of the city, the appropriation to the contingent fund shall be made and constituted on the basis of including therein one-fourth of whatever may be all receipts on each year from the real liquor and beer licenses, to be of apart for the sole purpose of: First, purchasing at the first or beginning of the year 1859, all books, slates, stationery, etc., for use in the grammar schools of said city; the same to be carefully kept, and for the free use of all children attending said schools.

same to be carefully kept, and for the free use of all children attending said schools.

Said amount so appropriated each year shall, after the year 1888, be devoted, first, to keeping up the supply of books, slates, stationery, etc., of said schools equal to the demand for same, and the remainder of said sum to be kept and applied each year, or as often as may be necessary, to the building, repairing and furnishing of grammar schools for said city. a said city.

3. The expenditures from and drafts upon the

confingent fund shall have reference to the above confingent fund shall not at a prements, and the contingent fund shall not at any time be reduced below the amount necessary or required for ex mp lance with this ordinance.
4. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this or imance are hereby repealed.

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meeting. The committee is composed of, Mr. Hemphill, chairman; Mr. Boynton and Mr. Moran, two prohis and one anti. The committee can not agree and two reports will probably be submitted. Mr, Hemphill and Mr. Boynton, the submitted. Mr, Hemphill and Mr. Boynton, the two prohis, will sign the majority report, which is against the adoption of the ordinance, while Mr. Moran will sign the minority report, which favors the adoption of the ordinance.

The two reports have not yet been prepared and when they are read there will be a big talking match in the city council. It is generally conceded that the antis to a man will minority report, recomsupport the minority report, recom-mending the adoption of the ordi-nance, while the probis will as zealously stand by Mr. Hemphill and Mr.

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considerable discussion upon the streets. Mr.
Woodward, the father of the scheme, at once
took the road in behalf of the ordinance, and
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"My object in offering the ordinance was,
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and confident that it will increase the attendance greatly, and that of children that the public states are greatly, and that of children that the public states are greatly and that of children that the public states are greatly and that of children that the public states are greatly and that of children that the public states are greatly and that of children that the public states are greatly and that of children that the public states are greatly and that of children that the public states are greatly and that of children that the public states are greatly as the great states are greatly as the greatly are greatly are greatly as the greatly are greatly as the greatly are greatly are greatly as the greatly are greatly are greatly as the greatly are greatly as the greatly are greatly are greatly are ance greatly, and that of children that the public are greatly interested in, and that are kept out of school for the want of means to purchase the needed school supplies. It will cause the board of education to adopt standard books and adhere to them. There will be no changes unless the latest the consequent.

togard of education. There will be no changes unless absolutely necessary. There is everything
to gain by the ordinance and nothing to loose."
"You stipulate that this sum shall be taken
from the fund derived from the license on
liquer and beer? Why so?"
"Because that is a fund of which the city
has been deprived for two years, and no branch
of the city government can lay any particular
claim to it. Then, again, it is in accord with
the constitution of the state, which appropriates the revenue received from the tax on
liquors, amusements, etc., to educational purposes."

"Have you any idea how much it will take "Have you any idea how much it will take to establish a school library and maintain it?" I had estimated—and, by the way. Superintendent Slaton bears me out in it—that it would cost about \$10,000 to establish the system, and from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year to keep the supply equal to the demand and for wear and tear; thereby leaving \$5,000 to \$8,000 a year to go into the sinking fund for the purpose of building new schoolheuses, which sum will not build them faster than needed." ill not build them faster than no What will the effect of the ordinance be to

the city generally?"
"It appears to me that the effect will be good. It will cause a great many good good. It will cause a great many good good. It will cause a great many good good. people to come here to remain permanently, for it would be the only city in the south, which I know of, that afforded such opportunities for educating the children. We would have a public school system in fact as well as name, where a child can enter with nothing and at no cost and come out with a good English education. It will be a big advertisement for Atlanta."

"You have heard of the opposition to the measure, of course?"

measure, of course?"
"Yes, and I understand that there will be

"Yes, and I understand that there will be two reports to the council—a majority report by Messrs. Hemphill and Boynton. against, and a minority report by Mr. Moran, for the ordinance. I also hear that all the prohibition members of council will vote against the measure. I had hoped the council would be unanimous in its support, and not make a factional fight upon it. I feel confident that every antiprohibitionist in both branches of the council will look at the matter in its proper light—for the good it will do—and pass it."

"And you think the probis will fight it?"

"That is what I believe from what I hear."

"And why?"

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"And why?"

"They seem to think, those who have expressed themselves, that if the question of prohibition is ever sprung again they will have to fight the public school system. For the good sought to be accomplished by the ordinance I consider the cause of opposition very insignificant and unworthy of the men entertaining it. I will say that I have heard of no direct organized effort, only that a great number, if not all, are opposed to the system. Let me say this, that if the ordinance will serve the double purpose of being the means of educating all of Atlanta's children and forever settling the question that has divided our people, caused ill feelings and made life-long enemies, and reuniting all for the good of Atlanta, by all means let it be passed, and then made a-

satting the question that has divided our pecple, caused ill feelings and made life-long enemies, and reuniting all for the good of Atlanta,
by all means let it be passed, and then made apart of our city charter, so that it cannot be
easily repealed or changed."

Mr. Hemphill, chairman of the committee
will oppose the passage of the ordinance when
it comes up, and says:

"I don't think the matter should come up in
this shape. The schools and saloons are separate, and should be kept separate."

Mr. Boynton, who will sign the report with
Mr. Hemphill, could not be seen as he was
out with other committees nearly all day.

Mr. Moran, who will sign the minority report, when questioned declined to discuss the
matter previous to its presentation to the city
council.

THE ROW IN THE BONANZA. The Police Court Judge Hears the Evidence and Gives out Justice. The difficulty which took place in the Bo-nanza last Saturday night was ventilated in police court yesterday morning. August Flesh, Theo. Flesh, Lewis Sihler and Lee Pfan

police court yesterday morning, Ague Pfan Pheo. Flesh, Lewis Sihler and Lee Pfan being the parties arraigned.

The evidence showed that Theo. Flesh went to the saloon after the doors had been closed and was refused admission. He was accompanied by some friend from whom he parted. After leaving his friend, young Flesh returned to the saloon alone and was let in. Immediately he began abusing these inside—his father especially for not admitting him. Finally he assaulted his father and Sihler came to the rescue. Young Flesh turned upon the bartender, and in the fight got his fingers between his teeth. Sihler was powerless and Pfan took a hand. Young Flesh was finally thrown, but upon his promise to desset was let up. Immediately upon gainfing his feet he began fighting again, and in the fight was considerably worsted. The appearanc of Patrolman Aldridge put a stop to the trouble and the parties were all arrested. Judge Anderson disposed of the matter by fining Theo. Flesh thirty dollars and cost and Sibler ten and cost and discharging August Plesh and Pfan.

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WILL THEY REDUCE?

Important Order of the State

The Matter of Passenger Fares to be Consid. ered-Probability of a Reduction to Two and a Half Cents per Mile.

The railroad commission at its meeting yea-terday morning, issued the following circular, which will probably be received with more in-terest than any circular that has been issued by that august body, since the celebrated ci-cular reducing the standard of passenger rates throughout the state, to three cents a mile: Proposed Adjustment of Passenger Taries—Notice is hereby given that the railroad commission will meet ou Tuesday, the thirteenth of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, a.m., to take into consideration the propriety of re-adjusting and equalizing the passenger fares on the railroad doing business in this state. The railroad companies interested are requested to be represented at the above time, and give the commission the benefit of their veiws on the subject of the proposed action. By order of the board.

A. C. Briscor, CAMPELL WALLACE, Secretary, Chairmen, CIRCULAR NO. 105. WHAT IT IS ABOUT.

Railroad Commission.

WHAT IT IS ABOUT.

The action of the commission was soon generally known, and was discussed with much interest in the different railroad offices, and everybody seemed to be anxious to know just exactly what the commission meant by "readjusting and equalizing passenger fares." A representative of The Constitution called on Major Wallace the chairman of the com-Major Wallace, the chairman of the com-mission, and talked with him concerning the 'You see what it is yourself," said he, "and

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"Have you prepared a schedule which you will submit to the railroads?"

"In a spirit of fairness a schedule will be shown the railroads which the commission has spent some time in preparing. We have considered the matter for quite a while, and have prepared a schedule establishing a standard of two and one-half cents instead of three cents per mile. I have talked the matter over with my colleagues, and far myself, I can say that I can now see no reason why the standard should not be lowered as proposed. We will submit the schedule to the railroads and hear what they have to say on it. I can say that I am open to conviction, and if they can show me that I am wrong I will promptly admit it and drop the matter. If, on the other hand, they fail to show a just reason why the standard should not be lowered, I am satisfied the commission will at once take steps to readjust rates. We have discussed the matter fully among ourselves, and while we have not yet fully decided what we will do, we shall hear what the railroads have to say and then act."

A PROBABLE REDUCTION.

The meeting of the commission on the thirteenth of this month will thus be a most important one, and will probably be attended by representatives of all the leading railroads. As yet it is not known whether they will oppose the reduction or will yield to it without a protest, though it is said that they will take concerted action on the question in the course of the next week.

The general opinion is that the circular is the first step towards making a general reduction in rates, and that it will not be long before the standard fare for the railroads which now charge three cents per mile, will be made two and one-half cents, with a proportionate reduction for other railroads.

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The Spaniards say: "The Portuguese are leabeds, the return sit of table, and the lounge at windows."

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Facts About Dogs.

Patriot and Criminal.

The Rev. Myron W. Recd of Denver.

John Boyle O'Relly, now editor of the Boyle O'Relly editor, and the Boyle of New England, is an escape ed convict from a penal settlement of Great Britain. He is over the sea a political criminal. He is over the sea a patriot, I do not suppose that the eagle will ever transfer him to the Him. A man who does not believe in the declaration of independence is a bad citizen in the United States. A man who does believe in these is a bad citizen in Dublin and a political criminal in St. Petersburg.

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What can this country have to do with that! I object to any treaty at all with such a nation. It is not a nation any more than Hell is a nation.

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THE SCHOOL BOOKS

Will Be One of the Features Before the Council.

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chamber Monday.

During the last session of the general cour oil Mr. Woodward, the junior member from the third ward, introduced an ordinance set-ting apart every year one-fourth of the revenue from retail liquor licenses for the purpose of organizing and maintaining a library for the

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Be it ordained by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, and it is hereby ordained by guthority of the same. That at the time for making; annual approp intions each year, as provided by the charter of the city, the appropriation to the contingent fund shall be made and constituted on the basis of including therein one fourth of whatever basis of increasing statem of solutions of what remaining or the receipt of each year from the result inquor and beer licenses, to be set apart for the sole purpose of: First, purchasing at the first or beginning of the year 1889, all books, slates, stationery, etc., for use in the grammar schools of said city; the same to be carefully kept, and for the free use of all

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during the day said:

"My object in offering the ordinance was,
'the greatest good to the greatest number.' I am confident that it will increase the attendance greatly, and that of children that the pubance greatly, and that of children that the public are greatly interested in, and that are kept out of school for the want of means to purchase the needed school supplies. It will cause the beard of education to adopt standard books and adhere to them. There will be no changes unlarge the change there will be no changes unlarge the change there.

adhere to them. There will be no changes unless absolutely necessary. There is everything
to gain by the ordinance and nothing to loose."

"You stipulate that this sum shall be taken
from the fund derived from the license on
liquer and beer? Why so?"

"Because that is a fund of which the city
has been deprived for two years, and no branch
of the city government can lay any particular
claim to it. Then, again, it is in accord with
the constitution of the state, which appropriates the revenue received from the tax on
liquors, amusements, etc., to educational purposes."

"Have you any idea how much it will take "Have you any idea how much it will, take to establish a school library and maintain it?"

"I had estimated—and, by the way. Super-intendent Slaton bears me out in it—that it would cost abort \$10,000 to establish the system, and from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year to keep the supply equal to the demand and for wear and tear; thereby leaving \$5,000 to \$8,000 a year to go into the sinking fund for the purpose of building new schoolhouses, which sum will not build them faster than needed."

"What will the effect of the ordinance be to

people to come here to remain permanently, for it would be the only city in the south, which I know of, that afforded such opportunities for educating the children. We would have a public school system in fact as well as name, where a child can enter with nothing and at no cost and come out with a good English education. It will be a big advertisement for Atlanta."

"You have heard of the opposition to the measure, of course?"

"Yes, and I understand that there will be two reports to the council—a majority report by Messrs. Hemphill and Boynton against, and a minority report by Mr. Moran, for the ordinance. I also hear that all the prohibition members of council will vote against the measure. I had hoped the council would be unanimous in its support, and not make a factional fight upon it. I feel confident that every antiprohibitionist in both branches of the council will look at the matter in its proper light—for the good it will do—and pass it."

"And you think the prohis will fight it?"

"And why?"

"That is what I believe from what I hear."

"And why?"

"They seem to think, those who have expressed themselves, that it will tend to popu-

"That is what I believe from what I hear."

"And why?"

"They seem to think, those who have expressed themselves. that it will tend to popularize anti-prohibition; that if the question of prohibition is ever sprung again they will have to fight the public school system. For the good sought to be accomplished by the ordinance I consider the cause of opposition very insignificant and unworthy of the men entertaining it. I will say that I have heard of no direct organized effort, only that a great number, if not all, are opposed to the system. Let me say this, that if the ordinance will serve the double purpose of being the means of educating all of Atlanta's children and forever sottling the question that has divided our people, caused ill feelings and made life-long enemies, and reuniting all for the good of Atlanta, by all means let it be passed, and then made a part of our city charter, so that it cannot be easily repealed or changed."

Mr. Hemphill, chairman of the committee will oppose the passage of the ordinance when it comes up, and says:

"I don't think the matter should come up in this shape. The schools and saloons are separate, and should be kept separate."

Mr. Boynton, who will sign the report with Mr. Hemphill, could not be seen as he was out with other committees nearly all day.

Mr. Moran, who will sign the minority report, when questioned declined to discuss the matter previous to its presentation to the city council.

THE ROW IN THE BONANZA.

The Police Court Judge Hears the Evidence

The Police Court Judge Hears the Evidence and Gives out Justice.

The difficulty which took place in the Bonanza last Saturday night was ventilated in police court yesterday morning. Angust Flesh, Theo. Flesh, Lewis Sihler and Lee Pfan being the parties arraigned.

The evidence showed that Theo. Flesh went to the salcon after the doors had been closed and was refused admission. He was accompanied by some friend from whom he parted. After leaving his friend, young Flesh returned to the salcon alone and was let in. Immediately he began abusing those inside—his father especially for not admitting him. Finally he assaulted his father and Sihler came to the rescue. Young Flesh turned upon the bartender, and in the fight got his fingers between his teeth. Sihler was powerless and Pfan took a hand. Young Flesh was finally thrown, but upon his promise to desist was let up. Immediately upon gaining his feet he began fighting again, and in the fight was considerably worsted. The appearance of Patrolman Aldridge put a stop to the trouble and the parties were all arrested. Judge Anderson disposed of the matter by fining Theo. Flesh thirty dollars and cost and Sibler ten and cost and discharging Angast Flesh and Pfan.

THE ECLECTICS.

Closing Exercises of the Georgia Coffege
The Graduates.

The Graduates.

DeGive's opera house contained an immense crowd last night that assembled to hear the closing exercises of the Georgia College of Eelectic Medicine and Surgery.

This is the oldest institution of the kind in the United States. Within its walls have been educated hundreds of physicians who have taken a high position in their profession.

The commencement exercises last night were interesting, and were heartily enjoyed by the large crowd present.

Dr. A. G. Thomas, president of the college, was master of ceremonies, and he was assisted by Dr. W. M. Durham, secretary of the faculty. Those gentlemen, the other members of the faculty, Dr. J. W. Lee, the Rev. H. W. Bays, of Virginia, Dr. Alexander Wilder, of Newark, N. J., and several others occupied seats upon the platform. The members of the graduating class sat in the front row of the parquet.

parquet.

The exercises were began with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. H. W. Bays, of Vir The salutatory was pronounced by Dr. A. S

Riddle. The speaker was rewarded with plenty of applause and flowers in abundance. The address to the graduating class was de-livered by the Rev. J. W. Lee, of Atlanta

Rarely has a more thoughtful speech been made in Atlanta. It was a profound philo sophic disquisition, framed in elegant verbage and delivered with force and grace.

President Thomas conferred the degree of "M. D.," upon the following young men:

W. O. Keffer, Pennsylvania.

H. B. Martin, Alabama.

F. M. Micklejohn, Georgia.

H. G. Perry, Alabama.

F. M. Micklejohn, Georgia H. G. Perry, Alabama. T. H. Pullen, Georgia. A. C. Stewart, Georgia. S. A. Teague, Georgia. W. B. Wade, Georgia. Sanders Webb, Georgia. J. W. Webb, Georgia. J. W. White, Georgia. S. W. Arrowood, Georgia. W. J. Auten, Georgia.

. Arrowood, Georgia. O. E. Beam, Pennsylvania. Miss Arta Bowen, Georgia. E. H. Brown, Georgia. M. E. Chandler, Georgia.

M. E. Chandler, Georgia.
H. C. Cook, Georgia.
William Gordon, Pennsylvania.
G. Hathcock, Georgia.
J. E. L. Johnson, Georgia.
The valedictory address was delivered by Dr. L. B. Webb, who held the closest attention of the andience. His address was well prepared and excellently spoken. He was given several baskets of flowers.
J. Dr. Alexander Wilder, of Newark, N. J., delivered the prizes as follows:
I. General prize—A gold medal given by Dr. Durham. To Mr. H. G. Perry, of Alabama.
2. Surgical prize—A pocket case of surgical

Dama.

2. Surgical prize—A pocket case of surgical instruments, for the best examination in materia medica and therapeutics. To Mr. W. A. Kepper, of Pennsylvanic.

3. For the best examination in surgery— Outfit of drugs worth \$25, given by Smith & Bradfield, of Atlanta. To H. G. Perry, of

4. For the best examination on the eye-pthalmascope. To Miss Arta Bowen, of At

Opthalmaseope. To Miss Arta Bowen, of Atlanta.

5. For the best examination in materia medica—Hand case of medicines. To H. G. Perry, of Alabama.

6. For highest grade in pharmacy--To H. G. Perry, of Alabama.

As deserving of honorable mention the names of the following students were read: Giles Hatchcock, William Jordan, M. E. Chandler, L. B. Webb and G. H. Brown.

Dr. Wilder, in handing these prizes to the successful competitors, made some pointed remarks, which elicited much applause.

The graduate who attracted the most attention was Miss Arta Bowen, a highly beautiful and gifted young lady, who pursued with discontinuation.

and gifted young lady, who pursued with distinction a full course, carrying off one of the highest prizes. She was overwhelmed with flowers and congratulations.

At 10 o'clock benediction was pronounced by Dr. Goss and the meeting came to an end A SUCCESSFUL PLOT.

The Scheme of Poole South Works All Right-Caught Up With. the supply equal to the demand and for wear and tear; thereby leaving \$5,000 to \$8,000 a year to go into the sinking fund for the purpose of building new schoolhouses, which sum will not build them faster than needed."

"What will the effect of the ordinance be to the city generally?"

"It appears to me that the effect will be good. It will cause a great many good people to come here to remain permanently, for it would be the only city in the south, which I

hoochee brick company, at Bremen, who was robbed of two pistols and about \$60 in money, and two women, Alice Taylor and Maggie Wilson were arrested. It was at their house, in the rear of 13 Thurmond street, that the robbery was committed.

After being arrested. South caused warrants to be issued against the two girls, charging them with having committed the theft.

All these were tried yesterday, and the testimony of the two girls was all that was needed to have South bound over.

"Why," said Maggie Wilson, who was the first witness, "Mr. Strickland was drunk when they came together to our house, and Mr. South made him drunker and drunker. Alice and I were both in the room when Mr. South said to us: "I don't believe its a sin to get money out of a sucker like that. That's what I brought him here for, and you are fools if you don' get some mency too." He wanted us to steal some so we would be afraid to testify against him. After awhile Mr. South told us te go and get some dinner ready, and he was in there with Mr. Strickland for about fifteen junintes. When we went back in he rubbed his cyes and said that he had been sleeping. I saw Mr. Strickland have two derringer pistols and some money."

The other girl's testimony corroborated this. When South was arrested by Mounted Officers Mercer and Hitson, the two pistols were found upon his person, though none of the money lost has been recovered.

The cases against the girls were dismissed, while South was bound over as above stated.

The cases against the girls were dismissed, while South was bound over as above stated.

It is said that South once served as a convict under the same man that he robbed Thursday. IN SEARCH OF HIS SON.

Mr. C. H. Corbin Tells of His Long Search for a Runaway Child.

"Do you think it is my son?" asked a gentle-nan yesterday, as he started up on the eleva-or in The Construction building.
"It's just like the description you gave," said

tor in The Constitution building.

"It's just like the description you gave," said the elevator man.

The gentleman was conducted to the composing room, where a number of the printers were busy at their cases.

"Oh," he remarked, as his eyes fell upon a young man about twenty years of age, near the center of the room, "that's very much like him. but it is not my son."

The father's story is a tather unusual one.

"Two years ago," said Mr. Corbin, "my son Floyd, then only sixteen years old, and an apprentice at the printer's profession, left his home here unexpectedly, and from that day to this I have never seen him. Soon after he left home I received information that he was in Cincinnati, and left here immedidiately to find him there and induce him to return home. But he found out in some way that I was coming, and was gone when I reached there. Then I followed in a zigzag journey to Denver, Col., where L lost sight of him and returned to Atlanta. Last night I was told by a policeman who lives near me that a young man, eighteen or twenty years old, and answering to the description of my son, had arrived that evening. I have gone from one printing establishment to another, and was almost certain just now that my long search was ended. But it isn't, though I am still hopeful that it will be soon, for I am certain that it was my son who came in on the train."

"That's the strangest feature of the whole thing. He has gone everywhere under his own name. I think if I could only see him I could induce him to ga home and stay there. Maybe he will come of his own accord."

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Freatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 201 Arch treet, Philadelphia, Pa.,

COMMITTEE FAVORS

The \$400,000 Appropriation for the Colored Exposition,

Which will be Held in Atlanta this Year-The House and Senate Favorable

-Colored Men Talk.

The world's fair for colored people has just received a congressional lift that ensures its suc-cess and displays at the same time a most en-couraging unanimity in its support among the

The news reached Atlanta yesterday in the orm of a telegram from Washington to Mr. H. W. Grady. This stated that the sum of four hundred thousand dollars had been unanimously recommended by the house committee on appropriations for the purpose of aiding in the establishing of the world's fair for colored people. It was stated in the house is strongly

n favor of this action.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the ouse will follow the recommendation of the

The fair has for some time past been a favor ite project among the more enterprising and prominent colored people of the south, and the fact that the colored people of Atlanta have succeeded in making the enterprise a success, where the colored people of larger and richer cities have failed to do so, is ample proof that the enterprise is at last in the hands of people who appreciate its importance and possibilities. Conversation with a number of them last night shows that the general feeling among colored people is one of satisfaction and enthusiasm.

colored people is one of sansard thusiasm.

"That means," said William Pledger, the well known colored orator, "that a half a million dollars will be spent in Atlanta. Atlanta is bound to be benefitted, even if the fair does not prove to be the unbounded success that we anticipate.

cess that we anticipate.

"But, aside from all that, the good that it will do to the colored people in general cannot be calculated. I am glad to know that the southern members of congress favor the idea. It's a good sign. I shall fall right into line, and work night and day to make it a grand success. That's what we will all do, too. Twenty-five thousand dollars can easily be raised in Georgia alone before the fair opens in December. Its thousand dollars can easily be raised in Georgia alone before the fair opens in December. It something that will attract and unite all classes of colored people. It's the grandest opportu-nity that was ever offered to the colored peo-

ple of this country."

Henry Fain, the colored tailor, was quite as earnest in favor of taking hold of the matter at once.

"The colored people can lose nothing by supporting the enterprise, and they are obliged to be benefitted by it. I think they will take hold of it as one man. Whatever may have been my views heretofore, now that congress has made us this gift, I shall be as earnest as any colored man in making the fair a big success?"

Alex Hamilton, on Foster street, said:
"If the condition of the colored people now
was suddenly changed to what it will be in ten years from now, the advantage could not be more real or great than that offered by this fair. If carefully handled it will benefit us as much as ten years of quiet, ste growth could do. The brunt of trouble and extra expense must

met by the southern negroes. But I honestly and firmly believe that they will meet all such requirements, and that the fair will be a grand success."

B. J. Henry, Jacob McKinley, Elder Gaines and the success of the and a number of other prominent colored citizens expressed themselves as equally interested for the success of the fair. The interested for the success of the fair. The unanimity among the colored people in general is remarkable. It may be said that not a single prominent negro in Atlanta has expressed opposition, or even discouragement, and there is every reason to believe Pledger's predictions, and that all classes of colored men will be united in making the fair an honor to their race, and a worthy monument to their wonderful progress.

WALKS AND TALKS.

Mr. E. P. Smith, who is well known as th manager of the Southern Telegraph com; any's office at Macon, passed through the city yesterdry en oute to Memphis, where he will make his future home. During his residence in Macon Mr. Smith has made an enviable reputation as a thorough young business man and he takes with him to his new home the strongest recommendations of Ma-con's best business men. At Memphis he will rep-resent Hubbard, Price & Co., his territory extending over Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. Mr. Smith has many friends in Atlanta who wish him

well in his new field. It is a rather no It is a rather noticeable fact that all the sa-loon men are complaining of a lack of business. In this they are but carrying out the numerously-made prophecy that the next few months will find them all s ruggling for an existence. While there are not as many saloons now as there were before the prohibition law went into effect, and the num the prohibition and well since than the number of saloons is but little greater than the number of winercoms during prohibition, none are enjoy-ing that rush of business which they all expected. Those saloon men who are popularly supposed to do the biggest business complain the most,

Arrangements have been made by which Mr. Charles Dickens will appear at Trinity church on the 17th instant. Mr. Dickens's readings have been highly praised by the New York critics, and nce here will doubtless be a most inter

The indications are that Mrs. Bessie Miller Oton will have a crowded house at her cestume re-cital, which will take place at DeGive's opera house on Thursday night, the 8th of this month. A rare treat is certainly in store for Atlanta. The recital will be given for the benefit of that popular organization, the Atlanta Artillery.

Hon. John P. Shannon, of Elberton, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Shannon is now getting in shape for the senatorial race in the thirtieth district. Elbert county has the selection of the sena-tor from the thirtieth this time, and the only two candidates in the district are in that county.

UPHOLDING THE STRIKERS. ET

The Georgia Locomotive Engineers Meet
and Adopt Resolutions.
Yesterday there was a very important meeting of the Atlanta division No. 207 of the Brotherhood of Locomative Engineers. There was a very large attendance, representatives being present from fifteen orders of the brether hood. The meeting was presided over by J. C Branan.

The great strike of the western locometive engineers was the subject of discussion. Several of the members made ringing speeches in support of the strikers. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

prevailed.

EA resolution was adopted that the division cordially commend the engineers in the west who have, in obedience to what they know to be right, sone out on a strike, and that the moral and financial support of the members of this division be given them; that they be urged to hold out to the last extremity: to fight it out on the line they have started, and not to be cajeled into subjugation. The exact phraseology of this resolution cannot be given, for the meeting was a secret one. But this, is its spirit.

for the meeting arep-its spirit.

After the adjournment of the meeting a rep-resentative of The Constitution talked with several prominent locomotive engineers of At-lanta, and they expressed themselves unequiv-ocally in favor of the strke and declared their intention of giving them liberal support. VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

Prominent Philadelphians En Route to New

Prominent Philadelphians En Route to New Orleans—An Alianta Parade.

Forty-four members of the Volunteer Firemen's association, of Philadelphia, accompanied by the Metropolitan band of twenty-two pieces, passed through the city last night en route to New Orleans.

The ex-firemen are going to New Orleans to take part in the parade of firemen on March 4th. They carry with them a nickle-plated hose carriage of beamiful design.

On Thursday next the Philadelphians will return to Atlanta, and will spend the afternoon and evening here. During the afternoon they will parade the principal streets of the city.

Helmun Miss Annie Bell.

LaDiti 10. "The Daisy,"

11. "Artist's Life Waltz,"

Madame Von der Hoya and Miss O. Wi

12. "Estudiantina"—Chorus,

eached the city yesterday, and are guests of Kimball.

A party of Atlantians and their guests left yesterday for a visit to Florida. They were Mrs. Frank Miller, Miss Alline Bostick, Miss Ella Powell, and the Misses Freeman, of Illinois.

residence of Mr. C. W. Motes, No. 370 Whitehall street, on Friday evening, March 17th.

onsisting of the Till family.

The following was the programme:
Glee—"Hail, Smiling Morn," Spofforth, Till fam March-"Boulanger." Desormes, Rock Players.

V. Till. Vocal Duet-"Cheerfulness." Misses Till.

Vocal-Selected. Waltz- 'Estudiantina," Waldteufel, Ocaring uartette. Selection, Band of Fairy Bells.

Air with variations-Stotch, Rock Players, Polka--Gigilera, zither and Ocarina, trio. Song--"Two Spoons," Caldicott, Miss Till. Selection on the crystal chimes, trio. By request—"Cat Duet," Miss Till and Mr. D. Till.

atlroad department of the Y. M. C. A. last evening

In two weeks a literary and musical entertai ment will be given by the members of the associ

full of pleasing features, and was well rendered by all who participated, and equally enjoyed by those who were so fortunate as to be present.

Breaker Arrested.

Henry Crawford, a negro man living on Turner's alley near Peters street, is wanted by the police department this morning.

Soon after dark, Crawford went to his home and began abusing his wife because her sister had been with her during the day. The woman did not submit to the abuse, and finally threw a lump of coal at him. The negro grabbed the woman and gave her a terrible beating with a stick. He then knocked her down and began stamping her. The woman's cries attracted quite a crowd, and Crawford skipped out before he could be arrested. The woman was badly hurt. Scratches and bruises were abundant about the head, face and body.

HE WAS WANTED IN HENEY.

were abundant about the head, face and body.

HE WAS WANTED IN HENRY.

Newt Tomlin, a young negro who has been working for some time in the city stockade, finished his sentence yesterday but instead of receiving his discharge was surrendered to Call Officer Thompson. Tomlin came to Atlanta from Henry county and when he left that county was wanted for burglary. During the day a Henry county officer came up for the negro and last night he slept in the jail at McDonough.

TWO NEGRO WOMEN ARRESTED.

Alice Taylor and Maggie Wilson, two negro y onen who are supposed to have been in with Pool South when Stuckles, the convict guard, was robbed, were arrested yesterday by Mounted Officers Mercer and Hitson. It is claimed by the arresting officers that South gave the two women a part of the money which he is accused of taking from the convict guard.

LOITERING IN A YARD.

John Johnson, a jet black negro with a shaggy beard, was given a cell in the city prison last night by Detectives Cason and Bedford. Johnson was found loitering around in the yard at the Belt road junction, where so much car breaking has been going on recently.

PERSONAL.

MISS MINNIR CRAWFORD, of Valdosta, who has been spending some time at LaGrange, accompanied by her friend, Miss Cora Spence, passed through the city yesterday for Lawrenceville, where she will stay for some 'ma'. Both of these young laties are rociety telles, and have many admirers in this city.

COLONEL CHARLES H. PHINIZY, president

of the Georgia Railroad and Bankir g company, was in the city yesterday.

shapes, at McKeldin & Carlton's.

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

able manner.

1. "Boulanger March."

2. "I know a Little Naid."

3. "Last Hope," Miss Kate Echols,

Miss Nora Reid.

4. Recitation—"Annette,"

5. "Impromptu, No. 4,"

"Good Night."

Miss Annie Ecil.

Miss Annie Ecil.

7. Waltz, op. 34 Miss Annie Ben.

8. Recitation—"The Sloux Chief," Miss Porter.

9. "Witches' Danee," Miss E. Duncan.

10. "The Dalsy," Miss I. Little,

ame Emily Von der Hoys; by particular request, gave a plane sole, which was rendered in brill ant style. Miss Newman gave an exhibition of calesthenics. with grace and precision. The new plane which was used for the frst time last night—a Decker grand—is one of the first pinnos ever brought to Atlanta. It is a full concert grand, and Madame Von der Hoya declares it is one of the best instru-ments she has ever touched. The evening passed of pleasantly, and Profesor Seals was heartly con-

musing.
The next meeting of the club will be held at the

with people last evening, the event being the first appearance of the Bock Band Concert company,

Chimes of Westminster, London, and Trinity church, New Yosk, D. Till. Zither and Alpine Viola Duet, Miss Annie and Mr.

Till.

Singing Lesson-"Pro Fundo Basso," Bliss, quan

By request—"cat Duet," Miss I'm and Mr. D. I'm. Finale—National airs, fairy bells.

The concert was one of the most enjoyable of the season, and was listened to by a highly appreciative audience. All the numbers were well rendered.

The concert wifl be repeated tonight.

and in song and music. A number of the members were away on business duties, but all sent their good wishes.

Secretary Bosard and his am'able assistants, Mrs. Br. Manahan and Mrs. Bosard, were thoroughly successful in their efforts to make all feel at home. Cream and other refreshments were prepared and

The Willing Worker, composed of the young members of the First Baptist church, gave a highly pleasant and successful entertainment at

THE DAY WITH THE POLICE. A Negro Whips His Wife-A Suspected Car

TWO NEGRO WOMEN ARRESTED.

STANCE of all denominations for sale at CONSTITUTION business office. Open until 9 p. m.

A. H. GLENN, representing the firm of Foot & Jenks, of Jazkson, Michigan, is in the city. He spent two weeks at the Piccmont exposition here last fall, and stated that his house will exhibit again this fall. He has sold large amounts of his perfumeries in the south. They make the best.

MAJOR D. C. BACON, of Savannah, is regis Dunlap Hats, new

The parlors of the Sunny South Female son nly appreciative audience. The recital by the members of the music class was exceedingly enjoyable. The class contains some talented young ladies who have been thoroughly taught by those efficient and pains-taking preceptors, Madame Von der Hoya and Professor Scals. The programme was an excellent one, and it was gone through in a most creditable manner.

At the conclusion of the regular programme Mad-

gratulated upon the great success of his seminary.

Dr. and Mrs. N. J. Bussey, of Columbus.

versary last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Christian, No.312 Whitehall street. A good number of members were present, besides many visitors. The many recitations and songs were highly enjoyed by all. Mr. Chude Clinkscale's recitation of "That's why the milk is in the cocoanut" was very

The Church of the Redeemer was filled

was a royal success. The reun on was wholly in-formal, and a pleasant hour was enjoyed by all in forming new acquaintances and enjoying old ones, and in song and music: A number of the members

served by the ladies. With the elegant building which is soon to be erected and furnished for the work, there is no doubt that the association will be greatly extended and strengthened in its field of

church last evening. The programme we

Breaker Arrested.

the rapid liquidation of the long interest and heavy sales of futures, 216,000, the market declined there 10@17 points, while here only 9@10 were lost, or market being held up well by the steadiness of spots, which were only quoted down 1-16e. bringing middling to 9 13-16, or 9-81, against May contracts, 9-88, a premium on the cotton of only 7 points, and later months in proportion. We have had to believe substantially in the accuracy of the reports we received from the country in January as to the stocks at interior towns, which then indicated a crop of about 6,403,000; but the free movement of cotton from the interior since, and the gradual increase of the amount in sight, which, on 1st March, will be about 6,300,000, has led us to believe that our calculations were freed on wrong returns. The report, however, published today by Braastreets, gives returns from 1,394 town, of which 7.0 have no stock at all, and 7 carry in the aggregate 192,300 bales, making a total in sight up to February 22.1 of 6,334,00. This would indicate that, unless the plantation; tooks proper are very much larger than they have ever been on the first of March of any previous year, the error will hardly be 6,500,600 bales. We do not present this as an estimate, but merely give the amount in sight as determined by Bradstreet on the 22d of February, and add to it the estimated overland and plantation stocks of last year on March 1s'. What this plantation stocks may may be is the balance to make up the crop, be it 6,500,000, 660,000, or 6,700,000, and every one must judge of it for himself. Closed steady; April 2.7.7.92,78; May 9.87@9.88; June 9,97@9.98; July 10.07610.08; Aucust 10.08@10.09; Soptember 9.35@9.80; October 9.32@9.34; November 9.23.99.90; Cotober 9.32@9.34; November 9.23.99.90; October 9.32@



At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene

OF THRILLING INTEREST in the March CENTURY is Captain Moran's narrative of the construction of the tunnel by which 100 Union officers, including himself, escaped from Libby Prison by night. The paper, which is illustrated, is as interesting as a story. Another article in the same magazine is George Kennan's "Russian State Prisoners," detailing among other incidents the touching story of the celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July (1876) by political prisoners at St. Petersburg. From rags which they saved for weeks they made up United States flags to hang from their windows, and bits of candle illuminated the gloomy prison court-yard at night. The March CENTURY contains also "The Home Ranch," by Theodore Roosevelt, a richly illustrated paper on cowboy life. Other illustrated arti-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

F THRILLING INTEREST in the March CENTURY is Captain Moran's

Roosevelt, a richly illustrated paper on cowboy life. Other illustrated articles are "Salisbury Cathedral," "Some Pupils of Liszt," a brief estimate of

Escape from Libby Prison, in THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for March, See below.

THINGS ABOUT TOWN

A mulatto infant wrapped in a shawl was found by Georgia Betts, a negro woman living at 171 Fort street, early yesterday morning. The babe had been left at her door sometime during the night.

Passenger trains on the Georgia railroad were delayed yesterday morning by a freight train being derailed near Decatur.

Dr. J. M. Bering's buggy was demolished yesterday. His horse ran away with it on De-catur street and the boy who had been left in charge was thrown out. The boy was not

Messrs. Boynton, Nelson and Haas, member

of the general council composing the sewer committee, drove over the city yesterday ex-amining and investigating the sewer system. The gentlemen are preparing an elaborate re-

RAILROAD RATTLE.

Silver Spikes Picked Up Here and There in

Alex. Thweatt, traveling passenger agent of the Georgia Pacific, has excurted to Florida.

The low rate excursions to Jacksonville have been declared off by Commissioner Slaughter

Mr. John Gee, traveling passenger agent of the the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line, ar-rived last night via the Air-Line, and ticketed a party to California over his road.

Mr. Clyde Bostick, traveling passenger agent of the Central railroad, is ticketing a nice business to Florida, and his sleepers leave filled every day with passengers for Jacksonville. This speaks well for himself and the road.

or nimeelf and the road.

Mr. William J. Walker, traveling freight agent for the Texas and Pacific railway, has returned to headquarters after a short business trip to Dallas, Texas, the headquarters of his line. Mr. Walker says that all through Texas he met a number of Georgia people, who were anxious to hear about the gate city.

At a meeting of the presences, scent leading the state of the presences.

At a meeting of the passenger agents last night, it was resolved that in future the association would do away with two things—that of the title of "captain" before their names, and carrying a walking stick. They claim as a reason for this action, that the title belongs to the officers of the Salvation Army, and the sticks belong to the dudes.

Mr. John H Griffin, the nominar traveling

Army, and the suces belong to the dades.

Mr. John H. Griffin, the popular traveling passenger agent of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway, in this city, is to be congratulated over the big business he has done for his line. Within the past day or two he has ticketed about twenty-dive passengers to Chicago and St. Paul; the boys all say it was a good haul.

Contain Newt Height traveling assessment.

it was a good haul.

Captain Newt Haight, traveling passenger agent of the Union Facific and Louisville, ky., and who can only stand a title before his name while in Georgia, left last night for Florida, where he goes to look at his grove on the St. John. "Captain" Haight is a 17-na traveler, and has a large territory to travel, and says that he is asked thousands of questions about Atlanta in all sections and he tells them that "Atlanta is the greatest city south." (His land interests lie in Kentucky, too.)

To Be Ennobled.

It is understood that the governor of West

Virginia will make colonels of the Hatfields if they

The New Orleans Market. NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—[Special.]—The decline in New York today was attributed, so our

correspondent there informs us, to an unauthenti-cated rumor that Eradstreets would indicate a large crop, as also to the heavy selling by the longs. With the rapid liquidation of the long interest and heavy sales of futures, 216,000, the market declined there

From the Louisville Commercial.

port of the system.

Bismarck's peculiar influence, etc., with other timely features and interesting stories. The Lincoln History deals with the siege of Sumter, and describes Mr. Lincoln's part in the events which led to it and in the call to arms. Dealers everywhere sell THE CENTURY; price, 35 cents. "One must read THE CENTURY, if nothing else." Try the March number, ready March 1st. THE CENTURY CO AMUSEMENTS. 2000 1887. EVENT OF THE SEASON 1888

THIRD SEASON IN AMERICA EMPHATIC SUCCESS OF THE CELEBRATES ROCK BAND CONCERT CO.

rts in Europe and America.

Twenty Novel Musical Instru TILL FAMILY,

From Crystal Palace, London.

MISS TILL, Soprano, MR. D. TILL, JR., Tenor
MISS ANNIE TILL, Contraito. MR. WM. TILL, Basse. Vocal and Instrumentalists, and the Only Perform ers upon the Wonderful ROCK HARMONICON!

The company introduces other novel and attractive instruments, including the Zither, Streich Zither, Ocarina, Band of Fairy Bells, Musical Glasses, Xylophone, I dian Buguen, the new household musical instrument, the Hootjack, etc.

In a new and popular programme of great novelty and variety, interspersed with vocal selections.

Entire chance of programme each concert. CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Corner Ellis and Church Streets,
FRIDAY AND SATURI AY EVENINGS, Mar. 2 & 3.
Admission. 50c.; children, 25c. Morning Concert,
Saturday, March 3d, 2:30 p. m. Admission, 35c;
children, 15c. Tickets on sale at Phillips & Crew,
Dobbs, Wey & Co., Frei J. Stilson's. 22.

SICK HEADACHE



tress from Dyspepsia indigestion and To learty Eating. A per fect remedy for Diz ness, Nausea, Drows ss, Bad Taste in t



Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TOH PID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bow

and prevent Constipation and Piles. Th smallest and easiest to take Only one pil

HAMMOND, Ga., September 15, 1887.

Canadian Catarrh Cure Co.:

Centlemen—My wife was a great sufferer with Catarrh for over two years. She hasbeen a little troubled ever since she was a child with the disease. About two years ago we were in Mississippi, and while there she was taken down with catarrhal fever; we had three of the best physicians we could get. They broke the fever and left her the worst case of catarrh of the head I ever saw. Her nose ran profusely, and for a year I despaired of her ever getting well. I tried several doctors and they could hear of. I spent over \$50 the past year 's' remedies, and all to no effect. At last it became so offensive that you could hardly remain where size was. I offered \$1,000 to any doctor who would cure her (and that would have left us homeless), but I would not have cared for that if she could only be cured. We saw an advertisement in the Atlanta Constitution of "Canadian Catarrh Cure," and thought wo would try it, and went to your office, when you gaw my wife a small sample bottle of your remedy, an told us to come and get a large bottle when the was out. I bought the large bottle, and before she had one of the first of the would the world in the presence of the world was out. I bought the large bottle, and before she had used all of the bottle she was entirely well, and her health fully restored, and now does more work than any woman I know. She used the medicine over six months ago, and there has not been the sightest return or the disease. I hope everybody that has catarrh may find you and be cured. I am a traveling man and have told a great many of your wonderful cure. Yours truly,

Dr. J. W. Oslin & Son, druggists, of Gainesville, Ga. on September 18, 1887, wites: "Send by ad-HAMMOND, Ga., Ser tember 15, 1887.

Dr. J. W. Oslin & Son, druggists, of Gamesville Ga., on September 18, 1837, writes: "Send by of press one dozen Catarrh Cure. Two bottles cureds case of fifty years standing. We have hundreds of testimonials like the above Send for our book of infarmation. Large size bottles, 51; small, 50c. Hyour druggist does not keep it send direct 2 CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO., 14 E. Hunter Street. ATLANTA, GA. 14 E. Hunter Street.

£a-If you will call at office we will give you rinbottle

Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, -AND→

All Threat and Lung Diseases!

HUNKICUTI'S THROAT AND LUNG CURE

A FACT: at contains no Opium in any form cotic or Mineral, but is PLEASANT VEGETABLE COMPOUND

QUICK CURE Small size Bottles, 25 cts. Large size Pottles, \$1.00

TAILUPOSS, Ga., Dec. 24, 1888.
Hunnicutt Rheumatic Cure Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Gentlemen—My daughter has been afflicted with
Asthma for the past five years; nothing gave her
any relief until she gave your Hunnicutt's Throat
and Lung Cure a trial. Its effect was wonderfal.
I can heartify recommend it by all people suffering
with asthma. Yours very respectfully.

R. L. CZANDALL. The Best Bleod Puriffer in the World! HUNNICUITS RHEUVA C CURE Infallible for Kidney Affections, and all diseases of the Skin and Blood.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTIT Both of the above celebrated remediat Laboratory of HUNNICUTT RHEFT

A FREAK OF FATE.

By Wm. Perry Brown.

An important trial was on. It was a case of litated murder. The defendant was an premeditated murder. The defendant was a prematurely aged, dissipated man, without friends or money, and a social outcast. In a drunken row he had stricken down his victim, and now, after two months' incarceration, he was being gratuitously defended by the most renowned criminal pleader in that section of

People wondered why Ord Wetmore, his plethora of lucrative should voluntarily turn aside defend a man who could not pay him a cent, and of whom the community would be well rid were he convicted, as he doubtless deserv-ed to be. There was no explanation offered. It was known, that on the prisoner's arraignment, as the judge was about to assign him counsel, Wetmore had walked in, bent on some private business with the clerk. When the prisoner answered to his name, the lawyer looked round; then, abruptly leaving the clerk, walked to a chair near the farmer and seated himself. After the judge ously stated it to be his duty to enly rose and said.

"May it please the court, as counsel has not yet been delegated for this duty, I will most respectfully apply for permission to appear for this defendant in the matter wherein he stands

ommitted."
Other lawyers stared, and his honor assentd, merely remarking that he presumed his
earned friend knew what he was about; then
mmediately set a day for the trial. The pris-

immediately set a day for the trial. The prisoner said not a word.

Wetmore's subsequent conduct was a little peculiar. Though he made an exhaustive analysis of the case, spending much valuable time and some money in his efforts, he visited the prisoner but once, and was then accompanied by his stenographer. He subjected the man to a cold, calculative examination, every word of which was taken down, but went near him no more until the day of the trial.

The case lasted two days, and never did Wetnore acquit himself better. His argument and impassioned oratory won the verdict, and his client walked forth a free man. The latter re-entered the streets, dazed under the sudden change from impending death to

latter re-entered the streets, dazed under the sudden change from impending death to freedom, an object of aversive curiosity, ragged, penniless, discouraged, indifferent—an Ishmaelite among his kind.

Wetmore did not go near him, when, upon the verdict of acquittal, his friends congratulated him, he turned his back with an indifferent share near hereen the little and an indifferent share near the same hereen the little and an indifferent share near the little and an indifferent share near the same little and an indifferent share near the little and an indifferent share the same little and an indifferent share the same little and the same different shrug upon beggerly client and admiring spectators, and sought his own chambers as though wearied of it all. He threw himself into his well-worn chair in his print office and stared at the grate for a while, then, with a sigh, turn d to h s d sk, historia palf alond. What would she think if she knew, I won-

The season when summer drinks tempt the palate of the thirsty was at hand. The former prise, it was peddling nickle bunches of mint around the barcooms, taking the larger part of his pay, in professions, taking the larger part of his pay, in profession encroached upon his principal to such an extent that Scotty, as people called him, soon found himself minus the requisite capital wherewith to replenish his stock in trade from the florist, one mile out of town.

The lawyer and the tramp had passed each other without recognition upon the street. But

other without recognition upon the street. But when Scotty found his occupation gone, he posted himself in one of the dark corridors of the courthouse where Wetmore was likely to pass. When the latter appeared, soon after court had risen, the tramp approached him and said:

said;
"I need money."
The lawyer eyed him with cold severity.
"Have I not done enough for you?"
"More'n I deserve, and yet I haven't another soul to go to except you, as I knows on."
"You have forfeited your right to come to me. You are thoroughly worthless. If I give you money, you will only blow it in for more whisky."

The man winced yet necessity kept him "I know you've done a sight for me," he hined, "and yet I can't starve. I shall have

"Here," said the lawyer abruptly. "There's five dollars. I could help you up again, but you know how it was years ago, and here you are back worse than ever. Drink that up as slowly as you can and the ago. will see."

He walked off with these words, leaving a

isp bill in Scotty's hand, who held it inertly the frowned upon the other's retreating the frowned upon the other's retreating the find and made his way to the neares loon. A few minutes later, refreshed by stiff dram and an onslaught upon the lunch counter, he saunte ed down the street with a handful of silver jingling in his pocket. He was as near happiness as he ever expected to be, having the wherewithal for several days of idle dissipation, and the fire of fresh liquor in his veins.

Idle dissipation, and the fire of fresh liquor in his veins.

He strolled lazily down one of the main streets towards the country. He seldom threw away money for lodging, or even food. Food could be begged, and what better than a straw stack for a bed room this weather? The stone paving at last gave way to broad macadam, the flagged sidewalks to graveled paths fronting detached houses, having wide grounds and gardens. Then truck patches, nurseries and small farms appeared on either hand, all basking warmly in the declining sunlight; while the white dust hovered round an occasional vehicle and the seem of flowers and new mown hay diffused itself through the still air.

Upon a gentle rise stood the white walls of a female seminary, with several detached cottages on either hand. In front of one of them a lady, wearing a sun-bonnet and coarse gloves, was pottering over some flower beds. The man eyed her indifferently as he drew near, and was passing on unnoticed, when a small dog, barking shrilly, rushed through the foliage and seized him by the leg of his dilapidated trousers.

"D—n the dog!" he exclaimed, kicking the

d trousers.

"D—n the dog!" he exclaimed, kicking the tile pest against the fence, whereat its bark aanged to pitcous yelpings, while the lady ame forward, saying:

"Here, Fido! You need not be so rough, ir; the dog is too small to hurt any one."

"Keep him out of the road, then," said

Scotty, coarsely.

This fine-figured woman, with her stylish This fine-figured woman, with her stylish garb, refined manner and playful pretension to labor—what had she to do with the like of such as he? The pug retreated, but its mistress pushed back her bonnet, worn, despite its hideous shape, with a kind of graceful indifference, and opened wide a pair of lovely gray eyes. The man emitted a low whistle and drew a step nearer, gazing at her steadily. The resentful expression of her face slowly melted into one of amazement and growing horror. With a great effort she subdued it, and was about to turn away, when he grasped

was about to turn away, when he grasped palings, and, leaning over toward her,

"So, it's you, is it?"

"Si!" she replied indignantly, yet with a deathly pallor creeping over her cheeks.

"Oh, come off! You can't fool me. You've kep' away for several years, but I knew I'd come up with you sooner or later. You're powerful respectable, II reckon. Well, it may pay you, but somehow I never could keep it up. But I say, old girl, if there's money in it you must ante up. Remember your—"
"Hush." she exclaimed with husky intensity. "Not another word. I know you not, and I never will know you again. If you intrude upon me, I know how to protect myself. Try me at your peril."

me at your peril."

The man langhed softly, derisively, and was about to reply, when a quick footstep crunching the ground sounded behind him. The woman, with a look of relief, exclaimed:

coman, with a look of relief, exclaimed:
"Mr. Wetmore! I am so glad you are here."
The tramp turned and found himself concented by the lawyer who not an hour ago had an him money. Wetmore glanced from the "to man, then asked:
"low insulted you?"
"she replied, hesitating at "Fido ran at him, and

"I am a dog," returned the other gloomily as he moved off, "yet I don't forget favors." He slouched round the corner out of their

pre entered the garden and, taking Wetmore entered the garden and, taking the lady's hand, bent his head as though to kiss her, but she shrank from his caress gently, under an impulse she could not disobey. "Don't Ord," she protested, placing her finger upon his lips. "That man may yet be looking on near by."

"He knows better. But why should his presence or absence discompose you? You who are always so self-contained and reliant." Why, I would not give such a fellow a second thought."

who are always so self-contained and reliantWhy, I would not give such a fellow a second
thought."

"Neither will I," she replied, leaning lovingly against him, though still averting her
face. "But he was so dogged and brutal in
look and manner, that he really alarmed me.
Such surprises suggest how dreary the world
might seem to me, if you were ever to turn
against me."

"What nonsense dear! How could I turn
against the only woman I ever really loved?"
He was deeply attached to her, and his
talents, high reputation and good looks made
the consciousness of this fact doubly dear to
her, yet something inclined her to probe him
still further.

"Have you forgotten how little you—we,
really know of each other?" she asked almosttimidly, with an appealing quiver of lip and
eyelid. "Have you forgotten that you must
trust me — for awhile, until —."

"You torture yourself uselessly," he returned, longing to clasp her in his arms, yet remembering they were in view of the road. "I
know that you are a noble woman, occupying
a position in that academy that does honor to
your character and ability. What do you
know of me, except that I am a lawyer whom
some call successful? After we are married,
darling, we will have mutual confessions and
hymeneal absolution; but don't let us cross the
bridge until we get to it."

He spoke lightly, yet his hand clasped hers

He spoke lightly, yet his hand clasped hers reassuringly, as he lead her towards the open obtage door through which they presently lisappeared.

From the other side of a hedge of Cherokee roses Scotty had lingered unseen, watching them. He now slowly crept away with deeper lines than usual upon his weatherbeaten, dis-sipated face.

Five years before the opening of our story Helen Dolboys came to this southern city in answer to the advertisement of a wealthy iron manufacturer for a governess. She brought good references and was engaged. So satisfactorily did s'ie fulfill the expectations of her new friends, that on the opening of the new seminary, two years ago, she was, through their influence, installed as one of the assistant teachers, and had since lived quietly in the house of a widow lady, also a teacher.

house of a widow lady, also a teacher.

Her beauty, intelligence, and a certain gently repellant air among strangers, rendered her personalty rather marked, despite her evident desire to avoid attracting attention. her personalty rather marked, despite her evident desire to avoid attracting attention. Some people, especially after their advances had been mildly discouraged, remarked that it was singular how little any one really knew about her; yet her chiseled refinement of features united with an invisible invited season. ture, united with an invincible indifference, wherein the otherwise soft light of her large gray eyes calmly glassed themselves, repelled unworthy suspicions, and ignored criticism by an air of sublime unconsciousness.

As Ord Wetmore rose in his profession, he found his nathway to scale prominence core

an air of sublime unconsciousness.

As Ord Wetmore rose in his profession, he found his pathway to social prominence correspondingly strewn with roses. Women can cling with pathetic fidelity to sinking ships whereon their faith has been pinned in calmer weather; yet none the less do they adore success, and with what flattering incense can they worship! But Wetmore's rise rendered his tasies sensitive and exacting, and thereby prepared him as a more thoroughly qualified victim, when, after sailing unscathed through many a social Seylla and Charybods, he found himself hopelessly stranded upon the openshore of Miss Dolhoy's superior attractiveness.

By her side he was never wearied. There was something behind the sentimental nothings, under cover of which two hearts approach each other, to sustain and clarify the first glamor of mutual attraction. He never went from her presence—as he had from that of some other girls—wondering how such sweet stupidity or shallowness could bind him even with the brittlest of chains. When a man recognizes a staying power behind the wit or beauty to which he—perhaps in mere gallantry—has surrendered, his permanent enslavement is already half assured.

And as they had drifted toward each other, parting briefly anon, under varying social eddies, yet returning, on his part at least, with

And as they had drifted toward each other, parting briefly anon, under varying social eddies, yet returning, on his part at least, with keener zest than before. For a while she had repulsed him, though evidently against her inclination, as if some secret, constraining influence tormented her; but he gently ignored it and continued his attentions, until a final precipitate plunge assured him of her love, clothed though it was with vague misgivings, that he made light of, and which she would not or could not explain away.

Iv.

In a few days Scotty's five dollars were

In a few days Scotty's five dollars were of the poodle, he drank with fiercer avidity than before, as though spurred by a conquering impulse that rendered rum at once seductive and tantalizing. When the money was gone, except fifty cents requisite to resume the sale of mint, he started to the florist.

He was passing this favorite he was a second to the florist.

except fifty cents requisite to resume the sale of mint, he started to the florist.

He was passing his favorite barroom, where the pony glasses were largest, when he saw Miss Dolboys descending the postoffice steps with Wetmore at her side. Shelwas dressed in white with charming simplicity, and glided toward him like a wingless sylph. The lawyer was talking rapidly and she was listening with evident enjoyment. Scotty shrunk behind an awning post and was not seen by Wetmore. But when Helen's laughing eye fell upon his slouching figure, its mirth was usurped by a flash of fear, followed by an expression of aversion that overswept her countenance like a wave. They passed on Scotty, drawing his breath through his teeth, plunged through the door of the saloon. When he emerged an hour later his fifty cents were in the bar-keeper's till, but he was drunker than ever.

were in the bar-keeper's till, but he was drunker than ever.

Morose, vindictive, yet not maudlin, he slouched out into the suburbs, and thence away into the country, looking at no one, avoided by all he met, and muttering now and then unintelligibly to himself. At length he flung himself down upon a grassy bank, not far from the florist who kept the mint, and lay there brooding. At times his eyes would close, and the drunken slobber would stertorously exhude from his lips; then he would awaken and remain stolidly staring at vacancy.

vacancy.

After awhile a horseman came down the After awhile a horseman came down the road. Scotty, seeing who it was, rose with a dogged air and confronted the gentleman. "I want some more money," he said. Wetmore, without a word, drew a silver dollar from his pocket, flung it at the other's feet and was about to ride on. Scotty glared at the bright silver, then turning his eyes on the lawyer, exclaimed:

yer, exclaimed:

"Am I always to be used like a dog?"

"Yes," returned Wetmore, "as long as you live like one. If you showed the merest atom of manhood it might be different."

"D—n your money and you too!" said Scotty, bringing his heel down savagely upon the unoffending coin. "I mayn't deserve your favors, but I'll not stand your contempt."

Wetmore's eyes flashed, but he appeared to remember his dignity and was again about to pass on, when Scotty seized his bridle rein and, shaking one forefinger menacingly, burst forth with:
"Hark, ye, Ord Westmore! You've savad

shaking one forefinger menacingly, burst forth with:

"Hark, ye, Ord Westmore! You've saved my neck, perhaps. You feel powerful like marryin', I hear. Well, to pay yer back, I'd advise ye before you get the feelin' to strong, to ask that woman you was walkin' with today, is she—if she—"

Here Wetmore's riding whip came down on Scotty's shoulders heavily, as he exclaimed:
"Not another word, you hound! Your insolence extinguishes every claim you might otherwise have upon me."

Then, striking his horse sharply, the lawyer rode off at a gallop. Yet beneath his anger there rose the rankle of an unintelligible pain. Scotty rubbed his shoulders and abandoned himself to indiscriminate profamity. Then he hunted in the dust for the decried dollar, and on finding it, started back towards the city, giving vent to an occasional chuckle as he ielt the welcome pressure of the silver within his hand.

That night Wetmore called on Helen Dolboys. They sat later than usual in the little sitting room, where he had spent so many pleasant hours. Never had she seemed more affectionate and attractive; yet the vague distrust engendered by Scotty's drunken remark caused him to linger, under a hesitating impulse, to ask her something concerning it. But how to broach the subject puzzled even his ready wit and so deeply was he in love that he dreaded

to inflict the slightest wound. TAs a refuge from his heated fancies, he strove with her to fix an early date for the marriage, comforting himself, lover-like, that when she was all his own, these trifling discrepancies would be

own, these trifling discrepancies would be swept away.

"Are you not happy enough now?" she asked, gazing at him fondly.

"Yes, if it were not that we are sure of being still happier then. Oh, Helen! I must have you all to myself."

"Am I not all yours now?"

"Can you truly say that you are?"

His eyes searched hers with such intensity that she lowered her own, sighed, but said nothing. At length he came away unsatisfied, leaving her wistful, clinging, yet elusive as to their marriage. There was a horse block in deep shadow near the gate, and, hardly caring what he did, he sat down there, pondering over her words and manner, with his eyes fixed vacantly upon the lighted window of the room he had just left.

A shambling form staggered up the street, paused before the cottage and, leaning against the fence, watched Helen's supple movements about the litte parlor. At length he seized the gate, swayed unsteadily, and shook a fist at the house, saying:

"Hain't your bouse my home? That's what

gate, swayed unsteadily, and shook a fist at the house, saying:

"Hain't your house my home? That's what I'd like to know."

At this moment Helen opened the front door and came floating down the walk, a dainty apparition in white muslin. Was she seeking the starlight for a few moments' thought—or was it as a refuge from thought? At sight of the man at the gate she was about to retreat

the man at the gate she was about to retrea hurriedly, when he spoke: hurriedly, when he spoke:

"See here; you needn't run back. I wanted to talk with you, and I thought you'd rather I'd come when other folks wern't around. Now, Helen—"

"H-s-s-h!" she cried, springing forward and boldly placing one hand over Scotty's mouth, then striving to withdraw it as the latter saized it saying:

then striving to withdraw it as the latter soized it, saying:
"Here you are, good home, fine husband waiting for ye, money a plenty, and—me a starvin. What are ye a goin to do with me?" He asked this in a tone of brutal insistence, and Wetmore, watching like a hawk from his post in the shadow, noticed Helen attempt again to withdraw her hand, moan faintly, then bow her head over the gate and exclaim: "What shall I do? What can I do?"
Wetmore's blood seemed turning to fire and ice alternately. He restrained himself with difficulty, while Scotty, with a drunken hiccough, said:

cough, said:
"Do! Why marry him my girl, and go halvers in the swag with your old—"
"If you dare to name it," she cried wildly, "I will kill myself. Oh, that I had never,

never, never seen you."
"Yes, yes," he returned; "but seein' as I'm here, and that I can't be got rid of, and that

Wetmore—"

Here she attempted to free her hand again, but his grasp tightened until a low cry of pain roused the lawyer to desperation. He rushed forward and, without a word, struck the leering tramp with his fist, and as the latter fell against the gate, turned to Helen and asked sternly: ternly:
"What has this man to do with you?"
She had covered her face and stood motioness; but Scotty, maddened by the blow, cried

"What have I to do with her? Well, she arried me about seven years ago; that's all Wetmore, in his turn was staggered, while Helen, uttering another low moan, crouched at his feet with her face still buried in her hands. Then Scotty turned upon her furiously,

saying:
"Do ye want to know who this fine lawyer "Do ye want to know who this fine lawyer is? Well, he's my brother. I'm no Johnson, or Scotty, or anything else but a Wetmore. If you don't believe it, ask him. He saved my life—perhaps; and now he wants to marry my wife. We were quits I reckon' and, as I've broken into that little arrangement, mebbe I'm now one ahead."

She rocked herself to and from pittable disc

She rocked herself to and fro in pitiable dis-

She rocked herself to and fro in pitiable distress, while Scotty laughed recklessly. Wetmore turned upon him savagely.

"Brother or no brother," he said. "leave here, you heartless wretch."

"All right; I'm gone. But hark ye, Ord Wetmore! If you marry her I must have money, money—lots of it."

Then with another brutal laugh he reeled off, and when around the corner took a bottle from his pocket and drank deeply. Half an hour later he sat down on the railroad track to rest and gloat over his power to render miscrable those two unfortunates, whom his avowals had apparently placed in his power.

VI.

When Ord Wetmore turned again to Helen

When Ord Wetmore turned again to Helen she had fainted. Tenderly he bore her into the little sitting room, and, pressing one warm kiss upon her lips, left her while slowly receiving conscious conscious. kiss upon her lips, left her while slowly re-gaining consciousness. An hour later he was on an outgoing train—after hastily throwing a few clothes into a gripsack—and bound, he hardly knew where, except that he must get away somewhere to think—and decide. A sudden jar and an after stoppage of the cars hardly attracted his attention, yet he heard others say that a man had been run over. friend came hurriedly in and sat down beside

'It's the fellow you defended, Wetmore,' said he. "He must have been drunk and asleep, as pieces of a bottle were found beside

Is he dead?" asked Wetmore, feeling an unintellible thrill pass through him.
"Dead as a door nail. But tell me, why should you have taken so much interest in him? He-"

him? He—"
The lawyer rose hurriedly, snatched his satchel and left the car, while his friend stared blankly after him. He sought a group that stood by the engine with lanterns; and pushing his way through, fixed his eyes upon those stood by the engine with lanterns; and pushing his way through, fixed his eyes upon those bloated yet familiar features now cold in death. After the inquest, society was amazed to learn that Ord Wetmore had ordered an expensive coffin, and that the friendless waif had found a last resting place in a choice corner of the new cemetery instead of Potter's Field. A few days later a plain marble stone informed all beholders that the body of George Wetmore, aged thirty-six, lay beneath.

s field. A few days later a plain marble stone informed all beholders that the body of George Wetmore, aged thirty-six, lay beneath.

Then people remembered a vagabond brother, who, after numerous disgraceful escapades, had disappeared twelve years before with money belonging to his father. Ord's interest in the tramp was thus explained.

YII.

Helen Dolboys continued her daily round of school duties a trifle paler, yet as self-contained as ever. In the transit of flood of gossip unloosed by this tragedy, her name escaped notice. Wetmore, after all was over, wound up his business and left the city. He did not go near Helen. The fact that she had deceived him he could not forgive, and though he did not hope to forget her at once, yet the necessity of conquering his disappointment with new and strange interests, impelled him to travel. But absence and change of scene did not eradicate her image from his heart. It rather strengthened his passion; and though he remained in Europe a year, he found himself at last on his return home determined to resist no longer. On his way he stopped a few days in Charleston, and was overtaken there by the earthquake. As he lay in one of the improvised shelters on the battery, nursing a broken arm, a lady in black paused at his bedside to present a bunch of fresh flowers. There was a mutual exclamation. She dropped the violets, and as he held out one hand, Helen sank down by his side clasping it in both of her's. In one minute their reconciliation was complete.

Future explanations disclosed the fact that she had met George Wetmore in Texas, had married him there, thinking him true and honorable, and was deserted by him after he had died in Colorado, until she met him, as we have seen, in the city of her adoption.

So they were married, and it is not on record that Ord Wetmore has as yet regretted the fact that he is no longer a bachelor.

If Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility wil try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Pro fession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."-W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Sal-



A Skin Without Blemish

Everywhere a network of sudorific ducts, veins, and pores, the skin constantly renews itself, and not only with its ceaseless desquamation, but with its natural functional action, eliminates all waste, ac umulation and disease. Hence a skin withou emish means more than beauty; it means health. CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RISOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

I have been afflicted for a great many years with bad blood, which has caused me to have sores my body. My hands were in a solid sore for over a year. I had tried almost everything I could hear of, but had given up all hopes of ever being cured, when I saw the advertisement of the CUTICURA ZEMEDIES. I used one box of CUTICURA, one bottle of RESOLVENT, and one cake of SOAP, and am now able to do all my own work

MRS. FANNIE STEWART, Staunton, Ind. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c: RESOLVENT, \$1, Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. ABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beau

I have suffered all my life with skin diseases different kinds, and have never found permanent relief, until, by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES. I gave them a chorough trial, using six bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two boxes of CUTICURA, and seven cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and the result was just what I had been told it would be—a complete cure BELLE WADE, Richmond, Va. Reference, G. W. Latimer, Druggist, Richmond, Va.

Have just used your CUTICURA REMEDIES on or of my girls, and found it to be just what it is rec ommended to be. My daughter was all broken out on her head and body, and the hair commenced to come out. Now she is as smooth as ever she was, and she has only used one box of CUTCURA, one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I doctored with quite a number of doctors, but to no avail. I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of the statement.

GEORGE EAST, Macon, M.ch.

For the last year I have had a species of itching scaly and pimply humors on my face to which have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and en-

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

LAGER BEER.

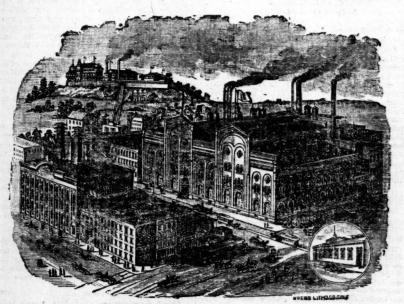
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Particular attention is invited to our "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest enclosed imported and domestic hops and mait, and prepared according to the most approved methods. It is a semine and pure old lager; does not contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being about the form all adulterations is invariably prescribed by the most prominent physicians for the convalescent, the weak and the aged. The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Australian trade exclusively, but, with our increased facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our customers throughout the world. In this excitation, and world, ers throughout the world.

MOERLEIN'S "NATIONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati Exposition over all competitors, proving it the best beer in Cincinnati, and, consequently, the finest in the world. The barrel beer of THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any beer browed at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen

equal, if not superior, to any beer brewed at home Pints, and is guaranteed to keep in any climate. Emil Selig, Atlanta Agent. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

"STAR" FOUNTAIN PEN

Best Writing Pen ever offered to the Public. At a price within the reach of all. Holds Ink for a Week's use. UNEQUALED FOR BUSINESS OR GENERAL WRITING PRICE \$1.50 AND UPWARD.

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(Cut shows exact style, but is not a fac-simile of size.) The "Star" Pen consists of a highly finished hard
rubber holder, fitted with a superior Gold Pen, to suit any writer. In ordering, specify style of pen wanted,
Soliciting a trial order. Send by mail or express on receipt of price. Repairs to pens of all kinds a specialty. M. B.—All goods will be shipped promptly on receipt of order. Enclose ten cents extra for registration. We are not responsible for goods sent in the regular mails.

J. ULLRICH & CO., Manufacturers of the "Star" and "Independent" Fountain and Stylographic Pens,
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W.A. HEMPHILL, President.

JACOB HAAS, Cashier CAPITAL CITY BANK

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JOHNSON & JOHNSON & JOHNSON ATTORNEYS AT LAW. (N. J. Hammond's Old Office.) 21% L. Ambama Street, Atlanta, Georgia. A.R. WRIGHT, MAX MEYERHARDT. & WRIGHT, WRIGHT, MAY DEPART OF THE WRIGHT, MAY DEPART OF THE WRIGHT, AND THE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Rome, Ga. ARCHITECTS. EDMUND G. LIND,

Office, 631/2 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga. W. H. PARKINS,
ARCHITECT,
Office 71/4 N. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

L. B. WHEELER,
ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga.
Office 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton building,
or. Whitehall and Huter streets. Take elevator. GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S
Office, March 21, 1883, John C. Battle, administrator of somerfield Farris, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays or letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all prepares generated to the history. to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they care, chor before the first Menday in June next, why said administrator should not be dis-charged from said administrations. mar 3 3 mos sat — W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY-ORDINARY'S Office, March 2d, 1°88. James M. Siephens, guardian of Alma, Guy, Gens and Alice Stephens, m'nors, has applied for leave 'o sell the land of said minors. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their to be titions, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, 'else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for, mers. 10.17.24.31

mar3,10,17,24,81 mar3.10,17,24,31

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—COURT OF Ordinary, Chambers, March 2d, 1888. The appraisers ap jointed upon application of Amanda Collier, widow of Andrew J. Collier, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor children having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, it any they have, at the next April term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

Mar3.10,17,24,31

Ordinary.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, March 2, 1888.—Rosalle Haiman, administratirix of Harman L. Haiman, deceased, represents that she has mily discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administratinx shou'd not be dismissed from said administration, mar 3-3m sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary. GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, March 2, 1888.—James F. O'Neill has applied for letters of administration on the estate of James Divine, deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, it any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for ...

W. L. CALHOUN, war 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

mar 3, 10, 17, 24. 31. mar 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S
Office, March 2, 1883.—John B. Redwine, guardian of Bessie Redwine, minor, has arplied for leave
to sell the lan 1 of said minor.
This is, therefore, to notify all cencerned to file
their objections, if any they have, on or before the
first Monday in April next, else leave will then be
granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN.

mar 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S

Tofflice, March 2d, 1888.—Willie Tappan and
Henry W. Jernigan, administratrix and administrator on the estate of William L. Tappan, have applied
for leave to sell the land of said William L. Tappan,
deceased; this is, therefore, to notify all concerned
to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will
then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

Mch 3 10 17 24 31 W. L. GALHOUN, Ordinary. mar 3, 10, 17. 24, 31.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S
office, March 2d, 1883.—Mary Kennedy has applied for letters of administration on the estate of
Johanna Ryan, deceased; this is, therefore, to notify
all concerned to file their objections, if any they
have, on or before the first Monday in April next,
else letters will then be granted said applicant, as
applied for.

W. L. CallhOUN,
Mch 3 10 17 24 31
Onlinary.

Meh 3 10 17 24 31

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, March 2d, 1888.—James L. Chaffin has applied for letters of administration on the estate of William T. Chaffin, deceased; this is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

Web 2 10 17 24 31 Meh 3 10 17 24 31 Ordinary.

Meh 3 10 17 24 31

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S

Coffice, March 2nd, 1888.—Charles E. Thompson, administrator of Lizzie Clifton represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration. W. L. CALHOUN, march 3—sm sat

Ordinary.

Oldor, March 2d, 1888—William H. Clayton, administrator of estate of Johnson Carnes has applied for leave to sell the stock of said deceased in the Georgia Railroad and Banking Co. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

M. L. CALHOUN, march 3, 10, 17, 24 31

Ordinary.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, COURT OF ORdinary, Chambers, March 2nd, 1882—To the
heirs-at-law of Louis E. Borcheim, deceased, who
reside out of said state: Morris Hitseth having as
executor applied for probate in solemn form of the
last will of said deceased, you are hereby clied to be
and appear at the next April term of said court, to
be held on the first Monday in April next, as said
will of said deceased will then be offered for probate in solemn form.

M. L. CALHOUN,
march 3,10,17,24,31

CENCELL FULTON COUNTY OF DINARY. march 3,10,17,24,31

Ordinary.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S

office, February 3d, 1888.—John Domini, administrator of D. August Domini. represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, febt laws?m.

WEAK ADVICE FREE I HOW TO ACT I

Lost Vigor and Manhood Restored. Prematerial Decline, and Functional disorders

STRONG Cured toffkood Stomach Medicines. Scaled

TRONG Transition and Tree upon application.

BARSTON 60., 19 Park Trace, New York.

WOMAN'S KI

Letters, Recipes and Clippings for Constitution.

[This is the ladies' column. They are invited to express to the editress will answer questions or accept suggestions w

[CONTRIBUTED.] To the sorrowing relatives of Mrs. Mary Davis and Mrs. Jenny McConnell, who died within a few hours of each other on the 3rd of February. These lines are affectionately dedicated by Mrs. L. A. B., Waverly, Texas:

Two sisters gone! two homes bereft;
Two husbands sad and lone. Two husbands sed and lone,
Parents, brothers, s sters left—
With heart skrings bleeding—torn.

Oh God! why did'st Thou thus afflict And send this double griet?
To rend the hearts of those they loved
In time so short and brief! Was there a need in heaven above

For some more gifted hand To sid in music rare and sweet The Angelic Heavenly band? Be still sad hearts-'twas God who sent This sad distress on you. He needed there, for harp strings tuned
These sisters—fond and true,

Fond husbands, facents, sisters, all,
Trust then to Jesus' eare.
It won't be long—a few short years
When you will meet them there. Yes-when life's tide is ebbing fast,

Methinks you'll feel they are near, Ready to grasp you by the han! And bid you have no fear. Oh glorious thought for us who have Loved ones gone on before, That they will meet us at the gate, And land us safe on Canana s shore!

Sunshine in Our Homes In physical life sunshine is absolutely necessary to development. The color of the leaves, the luscious taste of the fruit, the radiant colors of the flowers, are all gathered from its beneficence. By their own alchemy, from the same sunshine, the leaflet withdraws the green it needs for the color, and while the sunshine is tastless, the ripening fruit gathers from it into its swelling cells the delicious flavor which captivates our taste. The flowers drinking in its rays fast develop these re-splendent hues and delicate perfumes, which give us so much pleasure. All physical life is benefitted by the sun's bright rays; it is absolutely necessary to our health; we open our windows and doors and let it in to purify our homes; we send our children out to bask in its warmth and gather strength from its heat; if we are sick and nervous ourselves the doctor tells us "keep out in the sunshine and let work and worry alone;" and so in every condition of physical life we find how dependent we are on the sunshine for warmth, strength and development. As in physical life sunshine is so necessary to our happiness and perfection, so in our moral and spiritual nature is love the sunshine needed in our hearts and homes. In nature, we are often in accordance with its laws, deprived of the sin's brightness for a time, but is our privilege to always have the sunshine in our homes; its rays need never cease to shine, the sun of love need never set, but shine brighter and brighter, even into a "perfect day." Do we enjoy this inestimable privilege? Are our homes made bright and cheery by the sunshine of love, that brings in its train of blessings patience, gentleness and forbear-ance; or are our homes made dark by discon-tent, complainings, blekerings and strife? How many men quench the sunshine of their homes by taking therein the business troubles that annoy and oppress them, when they could so easily turn the key on these annoyances as

they do when they lock their doors or offices, and resolve to take nothing home but love and tenderness for the wife and children, and in place of short words or utter abstraction, that throws a shadow on all in the home circle, there might be sunshine and cheerfulness bringing happiness to all. Many a wife watches for her husband's home-com anxiety and dread; when it should be with ergerness and joy. How many wives keep all: worries and annoyances (that fall to every when he comes worn out himself with the work of the day. Why not put them away, shut them out of sight, and learn as all, woman's lot) to regale women especially, should learn, to "suffer and be strong." How many children are allowed to make the home circle unpleasant by their contentions and disputes over small things; constant strife and dissensions until they grow up without natural affection for each other. How different the home where the sunshine of love sheds its rays; under purifying influences each character unfolds as the fruits and flowers in nature; each giving forth as they do, their perfume and flaver, that its companions may be the recipients, and all may enjoy the blessings that have had their birth in the love

blessings that have had their birth in the love that creates the sunshine of our homes. Often we fail to appreciate our privileges until we lose them; "blessings always brighten as they take their flight." Let a long gloomy spell of rain and clouds come in winter, and for days and weeks the san is hid from view, how we long and wish for its presence, and yet perchance we have scarcely thought in the month of sunshine that has preceded the gloom, what a blessing was ours. And so it is with the moral and spiritual sunskine in our homes. Let us cultivate and invite its presence, for only when the shadows come will we feel

> Constitution Organ. So many of the children write me that they

what we have lost.

re taking lessons on the organ, that it will not be amiss to describe the beautiful organ now being offered with The Weekly ConBillython. Having occasion to visit the
office a few days since, I was invited to see
their organ and asked to try it. I was quite
astonished to see a beautiful ornamental organ.
I say astonished as instruments usually I say astonished, as instruments usually I in this way are of the plainest kind. THE CONSTITUTION Organ, the largest size (price advertised in another column) is an up-right ornamental walnut case; a handsome piece of furniture for any parlor; combined with a full sweet tone; there are eight or ten stops, with full swell; sufficiently full toned to fill any room, and indeed a small church. It is beautifully finished, with a convenient It is beautifully finished, with a convenient place that opens on top as a receptacle fer music; also brackets on each side for lamps. The organ is quite high, built on the plan of church organs, and the top finished with ornamental work. The organ is all it claims to be, and very fortunate is the young person whose good father will present them with one. I wish for once this was not altogether Woman's Kingdom, and I could get the father's ear a little while, that I might convince them how pleasant it is to have music in their homes. There is nothing to refining and elevating as music; nothing that lends such a charm to the me circle; it delights the girls and attracts the boys. There is no surer way to keep our boys at home than to have music in the even-ing. What more beautiful picture of home happiness, and content, than to see the old folks as they sit around the bright fire-side and listen to the merry group of their own, and neighbor's children as they gather around a musical instrument and hear the fresh young voices making melody. It keeps the old bearts young and frosh, and gives nariect enjoyment to the young. If you don't believe it fathers just try it once, and we promise, you will speedily become converts, and there will

From the nches, i vous, it are co

my old i would in does Dai nor Grei ache, no who tak poor Ma draper's bending till far ii the indo headach for my land dree afford to afford to afford to afford to would be afford to w power to chooses. What makes y

is comin Yeu hav reatless a it comes however sleep at "How-say often to those sympath bear, alti-

What th

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Damage suits a specialty.
PROF. OTTO SPAHR, ROBERT HARRISON

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Telephone 3.3.

Refers to Moore, Marsu & Co., Gate City National Bank and Hon. Campbell Wallace. top col EDMUND W. MARTIN. Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 55% Whitehall Street Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 512.

Atlanta, Ga.

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WILLIAM A. HAYGOOD & DOUGLAS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office 17% Peachtree St.

Telephone 117.

Atlanta, Ga.

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HAYILTON DOUGLAS.

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, Mich.

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ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga.
Office 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton building,
or. Whitehall and Huter streets. Take elevator.

YEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S J. Office, March 24, 1888, John C. Battle, administrator of Somerfield Farris, represents that he as fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and trays or letters of di-mission. This is, therefore, o notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any hey ca, on or before the first Monday in June text, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administrators.

mar 3 3 mos sat — W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY-ORDINARY'S Office, March 2d, 188. James M. Stephens, guardian of Alma, Guy, Gena and Alice Stephens, m'nors, has applied for leave to sell the land of said minors. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their cb extions, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, 'else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary. mar3,10,17,24,31

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—COURT OF Ordinary, Chambers, March 2d, 1888. The appraisers 1 p ointed upon application of Amanda Collier, widow of Andrew J. Collier, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor children having filed their return, all persons concerned archereby cited to show cause, it any they have, at the next A₁ ril term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

M. L. CALHOUN, mar3,10,17,24,31

Ordinary.

GEORGIA. FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, March 2, 1883.—Rosalie Haiman, administrative of Harman L. Haiman, deceased, represents that she has mily discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned, to show cause, if any they can, ou or before the first Monday in June next, why said administratrix shou d not be dismissed from said administratrin, mar 3-3m sat

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, March 2, 1888—James F. O'Neill has applied for letters of administration on the estate of James Divine, deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, it any they have, our or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.

M. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

mar 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Coffice, March 2, 1888.—John B. Redwine, guardian of Bessie Redwine, minor, has applied for leave to sell the lan 1 of said minor.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

M. L. CALHOUN, mar 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

mar 3, 70, 17, 24, 81.

Georgia, Fulton County, Ordinary.

Henry W. Jernigan, administratrix and administrator on the estate of William L. Tappan, have applied for leave to sell the land of said William L. Tappan, deceased; this is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

Mch 3 lo 17 24 31.

W. L. Cal-HOUN, Ordinary.

C EORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, March 2d, 1888.—Mary Kennedy has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Johanna Ryan, deceased; this is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

Mch 3 10 17 24 31

Ordinary.

applies for.

Meh 3 10 17 24 31

CEORGIA. FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S

office, March 2d, 1888.—James L. Chaffin has
applied for letters of administration on the estate of
William T. Chaffin, deceased; this is, therefore, to
notify all concerned to file their objections, if any
they have, on or before the first Monday in April
next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Meh 3 10 17 24 31

Ordinary.

Mch 3 10 17 24 31

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, March 2nd, 1888.—Charles E. Thompson, administrator of Lizzie Chifton represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration. W. L. CALHOUN, march 2—m sat Ordinary.

C10 GIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Ordinary of said the stock of said deceased in the Georgia Railroad and Banking Co, This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, march 3, 10, 17, 24, 31

Cteorgia, Fulton County, Court Of Ordinary.

march 3, 10, 17, 24 31

CLEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, COURT OF ORdinary, Chambers, March 2nd, 1888.—To the
heirs-at-law of Louis E. Boreheim, deceased, who
reside out of said state: Morris Hitsch having an
executor applied for probate in solemn form of the
last will of said deceased, you are hereby clied to be
and appear at the next April term of said court, to
be held on the first Monday in Ajril next, as said
will of said deceased will then be offered for probate in solemn form.
W. L. CALHOUN,
march 3, 10, 17, 24, 31

CLEORGIA. Filt grow.

march 3.10,17,24,31

Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S

Joffice, February 3d, 1888.—John Domini, administrator of D. August Domini. represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, febi law3m

WEAK ADVICE FREE! HOW TO ACT!

MENADE
Lost Vigor and Manhood Restored. Premaiure Decline, and Functional disorders

STRONG Transfer and from poor application.

Transfer and free upon application.

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Letters, Recipes and Clippings for the Fair Readers of The Constitution.

[This is the ladies' column. They are invited to express their opinions herein—to use it as their own The editress will answer questions or accept suggestions with pleasure.]

be an organ in every house that can possibly

ABOUT HEADACHES.

common Causes of the Common Complaint

of Everyday Life.

Jeannie and Mattie. Her, however, we cannot afford to pity quite so much, because sie has the power to change her modus vivendi whenever she

What are the symptoms of this complaint that

What are the symptoms of this complaint that makes your head ache so? You will almost know it is coming on from a dull, perhaps sleepy feeling. You have no heart and little hope, and you are restless at night. Still more restles, at hough, when it comes on in full force, as then for nights perhaps, however much you may wish to, scarcely can you sleep at all.

"How my poor head does ache!" This you will

say often enough; saidly to yourself and bopelessly to those near you, from whom you expect no sympathy, and get none. And yet the jain is to bear, although it is generally confined to only one part of the head.

The worst of this form of headache lies in the

The worst of this form of neadache lies in the fact that it is periodic. Well, as it arises from unnatural habits of life or peculiarities of constitution, this periodicity is no more than we might expect.

If I just note down some of the most ordinary causes of nervous headache people who suffer therefrom will know what to do and what to avoid. I

Overstudy. Work or study in doors, carried on in an unnatural

will then speak of the treatment.

Overwork indoors.

ow my poor head does ache !" This you will

From the Cassell's Family Magazine.

[CONTRIBUTED.] To the sorrowing relatives of Mrs. Mary Davis and Mrs. Jenny McConnell, who died within a few hours of each other on the 3rd of February. These lines are affectionately dedicated by Mrs. L. A. B., Waverly, Texas:

Two sisters gone! two homes bereft; Two husbands sad and lone, with heart strings bleeding-torn. Oh God! why did'st Thou thus afflict and send this double grief?

To rend the hearts of those they loved In time so short and brief! Was there a need in heaven above For some more gifted hand To sid in music rare and sweet The Angelic Heavenly band?

Be still and hearts-'twas God who sent This sad distress on you.

He needed there, for larp strings tuned
These sisters—fond and true,

Trust then to Jesus' care It won't be long—a few short years
When you will meet them there. Yes-when life's tide is ebbing fast, Methinks you'il feel they are near, Ready to grasp you by the hand And bid you have no fear.

Fond husbands, ratents, sisters, all,

Oh glorious thought for us who have Loved ones gone on before, That they will meet us at the gate,

And land us safe on Canaan's shore ! Sunshine in Our Homes.

In physical life sunshine is absolutely necessary to development. The color of the leaves, colors of the flowers, are all gathered from its beneficence. By their own alchemy, from the same, sunshine, the leastet withdraws the green it needs for the color, and while the sunshine is tastless, the ripening fruit gathers from it into its swelling cells the delicious flavor which captivates our taste. The flowers drinking in its rays fast develop these resplendent hues and delicate perfumes, which give us so much pleasure. All physical life is benefitted by the sun's bright rays; it is absolutely necessary to our health; we open our

nature, we are often in accordance with its laws, deprived of the sin's brightness for a time, but

it is our privilege to always have the sunshine in our homes; its rays need never cease to

shine, the sun of love need never set, but shine brighter and brighter, even into a "perfect

day." Do we enjoy this inestimable privilege?

Are our homes made bright and cheery by the

sunshine of love, that brings in its train of

blessings patience, gentleness and forbear-ance; or are our homes made dark by discon-

tent, complainings, bickerings and strife

How many men quench the sunshine of their homes by taking therein the business troubles

that annoy and oppress them, when they could

so easily turn the key on these annoyances as

they do when they lock their doors or offices, and resolve to take nothing home but love and

place of short words or utter abstraction, that

woman's lot) to regale her husband with, when he comes worn out himself with the

work of the day. Why not put them away, shut them out of sight, and learn as all,

women especially, should learn, to "suffer and be strong." How many children are allowed to make the home circle unpleasant by their

contentions and disputes over small things;

constant strife and dissensions until they grov

up without natural affection for each other.

How different the home where the sunshine of love sheds its rays; under purifying influences

each character unfolds as the fruits and

flowers in nature; each giving forth as they do,

their perfume and flavor, that its companions may be the recipients, and all may enjoy the

that creates the sunshine of our homes. Often

we fail to appreciate our privileges until we lose them; "blessings always brighten as they

take their flight." Let a long gloomy spell of rain and clouds come in winter, and for days

and weeks the san is bid from view, how we

long and wish for its presence, and yet per-

chance we have scarcely thought in the month of sunshine that has preceded the gloom,

what a blessing was ours. And so it is with

the moral and spiritual sunshine in our homes Let us cultivate and invite its presence, for only when the shadows come will we feel

So many of the children write me that they are taking lessons on the organ, that it will not be amiss to describe the beautiful organ

STITUTION. Having occasion to visit the office a few days since, I was invited to see

their organ and asked to try it. I was quite

astonished to see a beautiful ornamental organ.

I say astonished, as instruments usually

offered in this way are of the plainest kind

THE CONSTITUTION Organ, the largest size (price advertised in another column) is an up-

piece of furniture for any parlor; combined

with a full sweet tone; there are eight or ten stops, with full swell; sufficiently full toned to fill any room, and indeed a small church. It is beautifully finished, with a convenient

place that opens on top as a receptacle for music; also brackets on each side for lamps.

The organ is quite high, built on the plan of church organs, and the top finished with orna-

mental work. The organ is all it claims to be, and very fortunate is the young person whose good father will present them with one. I wish for once this was not altogether Woman's Kingdom, and I could get the father's ear a little while, that I might convince them how pleasant is that a present it is to be a superposition.

pleasant it is to have music in their homes.

There is nothing so refining and elevating as music; nothing that lends such a charm to the home circle; it delights the girls and attracts

the boys. There is no surer way to keep our boys at home than to have music in the even-

boys at home than to have music in the evening. What more beautiful picture of home happiness, and content, than to see the old folks as they sit around the bright fire-side and listen to the merry group of their own, and neighbor's children as they gather around a musical instrument and hear the fresh young voices making melody. It keeps the old hearts young and fresh, and gives perfect enjoyment to the young. If you don't believe it fathers, just try it once, and we promise, you will speedily become converts, and there will

right ornamental walnut case; a handso

ssings that have had their birth in the love

or cramped position of body. Literary men and women ought to do most of their work at a stand-ing, lying down row and then on a sofa to ease being and heart and permit ideas to flow. They should work out of doors in fine weather—with their feet resting on a board, not on the earth—and under canvas in wet weather. It is surprising the good this simple advice, if followed, can effect. windows and doors and let it in to purify our homes; we send our children out to bask in its warmth and gather strength from its heat; if we are sick and nervous ourselves the doctor tells us "keep out in the sunshine and let work Neglect of the ordinary rules that conduce to and worry alone;" and so in every condition of Want of fresh air in bed rooms.

Want of abundant skin exciting exercise.

Neglect of the bath. physical life we find how dependent we are on the sunshine for warmth, strength and development. As in physical life sunshine is so in our moral and spiritual nature is love the sunshine needed in our hearts and homes. In

Over-indu'g nee in food, especially of a stimulating character.

Weakness or debility of body, however produced.
This can only be remedied by proper nutriment.

Norvousness, however induced. The excitement inseparable from a fashionable

A NEW FLOWER FANGLE.

What the Girls Now Do With the Flowers That Are Sent Them.

From the Chicago News. The girls no longer hang up in their dressing rooms the flowers sent them by their most prized admirers. Neither do they select especial buds or blossoms and press them between the leaves of There is a deal of sentiment in the lines,

"'Tis but a little faded flower, But oh, so fondly dear,"

while, in fact, there's neither sentiment, perfume nor beauty in a bunch of dried roses or a posy from which the life has been pressed. The dear girls are now preserving the fragrance of their flowers, and tenderness for the wife and children, and in place of short words or utter abstraction, that throws a shadow on all in the home circle, there might be sunshine and cheerfulness bringing happiness to all. Many a wife watches for her husband's home-coming with anxiety and dread; when it should be with ergerness and joy. How many wives keep all the worries and annoyances (that fall to every the worries and annoyances (that fall to every the worries and annoyances (that fall to every the worries and annoyances) are the should be with the worries and annoyances (that fall to every the worries and annoyances) are the should be with the worries and annoyances (that fall to every the worries and annoyances) are the should be with the fragrance of their flowers, and the fragrance of their flowers, and the fragrance of a bower is its soul in rose jars. They make them in potpours! A potpou other flower will hold the flavor of itself. Alternate the layers of the rose leaves and salt, pressing the salt down upon the leaves. When the scent be-comes evident any other fragrant flower or leaves may be added, such as violets, heliotrope, leuon, verbena or gerantum leaves. A Jar Blied in this way will remain a well of delicious periume for months, flooding an apartment with rare seent whenever the lid is removed.

Marie Gozzaldi, in Good Housekeeping A great convenience for packing is a shoe-wrap One should have as many of them as there are pairs of boots and slippers to go. It is simply a square of of boots and sail pers togo. It is simply a square of brown holland or steut gray silesia, half a yard earch way. A narrow hum is made all round and feather-stitched with a darker or lighter color. At one corner is firmly sewn on to the outside a yard of braid or tape in such a way that when stretched out one end goes beyond the diagonally opposite corner of the square. The shoes are then laid tegether, soles out, near the diagonal corner and then rolled tightly, the other two corners being turned in; the one where the tape is sewn remains outside and the tape may then be wound round and round and firmly tied. The shoes never come out and they take up half the room in packing that they would

mapped in paper or put in loosely.

There are good packers and bad packers and those who throw everything in helter-skelter, who cannot be called packers at all. The good ones are doubless born so, yet much may be learned from ex-

perience.

The hardest pecking is the leaving home when the many things needed are scattered all over the house. If the traveler has several days for preparahouse. If the traveler has several days for preparation it is well to take one corner of the room where
the trunks stand and there to accumulate the clothing and other things that are to be carried. Everything being ready the work begins. First lay at the
bottom of the trunk a cloth or towel, and then put
in first shoes, books and other hard and heavy
articles. Try to keep an even layer, filling up cracks
and corners with slockings, woolen undervests and
other small objects that may be rolled up tight
without in ury. Dress skirts should be folded the
length of the trunk, and that they may not appear
erumpled when taken out should have a roll of rempled when taken out should have a roll of newspaper laid in the felds. Hatsand bonnets go of course in the tray or box. They may have lace, meek frills, gloves and worted hyods laid inside and around them, but no heavy thing should come

and around them, but no heavy thing should come near them.

After the trunks comes the hand-bag or valise, and here let me warn the inexperienced traveleg to leave only the necessaries for this; enough articles will probably be found after the trunks are looked and there is no time to open them, to full up the bag. A dressing-bag is a great convenience. The simpler the better. It may be made of coarse, brown holland or kitchen towelling, and be as pretty as one could wish, with light braid, feather-sticking and cross-stitched initials. It should have pockets for combs, brushes, hair-pins, a little leaf of financi sewed on for needles and plus, and should contain sleave and glove buttons, thimble, thread, a boot buttoner and pair of scissors, besides such framel sewed en for needles and plus, and should contain sleeve and glove buttons, thimble, thread, a boot buttoner and pair of scissors, besides auch other things as would readily occur to any one on looking at her dressing table. It is easiest to roll it together lengthwise and the with strings sewed on to the back. It is an excellent plan to put everything in its place in the dressing-bag some days before leaving home and to use it as if already trayeling, then anything needed can be easily supplied.

Helena Rowe, in Good Housekeeping.

Luncheons and five o'clock teas romain popularentertainments. The formal "five o'clock tea" is
entirely an American institution and bears no semblance to the cup of afternoon tea which in Engblane to the cup of alternoon tea, which an ang-land, is daily, and informally served at five o'clock, whether there are callers or not. Special cards are issued in this country to afternoon tea. This card is slightly larger than a lady's visiting card. The worl "ten" is omitted this season and the left-hand corner of the card is engraved simply with the

bour, "four to seven" or "three to six" and the date at which the emericalnment will be given; the ad-dress is engraved in the left-hand corner. The name of the eldest daughter at home, is semetimes piaced on this card under mother's name, and

placed on this card under mother's name, and sometimes when a daughter gives a tea, and the father is a widower, his name is placed on the card above the daughter's, where the mother's would be were she living. Many ladies use their own visiting cards for these occasions, writing the hour and date in the left-hand corner.

The mean at a termoon tea its extremely simple. Tea is often prepried in the drawing-room by a high spirit lamp with a swinging kettle. Ten is served in the daintiest porcelain caps the hostess possesse, and landed with eake and wafers. A more elaborate menu than this is considered in bad form. The silver tea tail is sometimes used at tens for daintily "trewing" a cup of tea. Enough tea for a portion is placed in the tail tand the ball over the tea and slowly filters brough it into the cup. From the Cassell's Family Magazine.

Probably one of the most common headaches, it not the most common, is that called nerrous. The class of people who are mest subject to
it are certainly not your out-door workers. If ever
my old friend the gardener had had a headache it
would not have been one of this description. Nor
does Darby, the plowman, nor Jarver, the 'busman,'
nor Greatfoot, the gauger, suffer from nervous headache, nor any one she who leads an outdoor life or
who takes plenty of exercise in the open air. But
poor Mattie, who slaves away her days in a stuffy
draper's shop, and Jeanpie in her foncesome attic,
bending over her white seam—stitch, sittch—
till far into the night, and thousands of others of
the indoor working class are martyrs to this form of
headache. Are they alone in their misary? No;
for my Lady Bonhomme, who comes to have her
build frees fitted on, has often a fellow feeling with
Jeannie and Mattie. Her, however, we cannot

Blanch B ... Mis. Affic Brownlee's address i

Will Mary Jones, Charleston, S. C., who sent the poem, "Tom in Heaven," send her address to Mis Ida Mathis, Oxford, Ala., as she has information that may be of benefit to her.

Mrs. L. C. L., Nineteenth chapter of 2nd Kings and 37th chapter of Islah, are the two that are alike.—Mrs. C. W. Menders Gilisville, Ga. Mrs. Martha McCollough, Monroe, Walton Co.

Ga., wishes information of the whereabouts of John McCollough, who left home five years ago for Texas. An aged mother who is "waiting, watching, and praying," and who has never heard from her son in these five years, seeks this information Mrs. Cla M. Burge, Duluth, Ga., answers Mrs. L.

Mrs. Frand Nash, Tarboro. N. C., wishes to correspond with "Prairie May," in regards to Chatauqua course. Any information will be acceptable.

Mrs. Margret C. Bolger, Magnolia, Ark.-Your etter received, but the book of poems has never been received. 'Address me 31 West Harris street.

Correspondence.

Mrs. E. I. P., Cleveland county, Ark.—I usually read everything in The Constitution except the advertisements and farmers department. Last week every time I picked up the paper, the first thing that caught my eye was the ridiculous heading. "Her Jaw Clicked," until finally I read it to get rid of it, and it recalled something told me by Mrs. S., of Maryland, about a friend of hers, a young lady who one day got on a train to go in to Baltimore. In the same coach was an old lady also bound for the city, on rather a disagreeable creand. She was going to a doctor to have her jaw set; somehow it read everything in THE CONSTITUTION except the the city, on rather a disagreeable errand. She was going to a doctor to have her jaw set; somehow it had got out of place, a regular dead-lock, tho not a lock-jaw. There the woman sat with her mouth wide open. When the young man once caught sight of her he ceuld not beep his eyes off of her, and the more he gazed the funnier she looke 2, and he could not help laughing, and in the midst of a "haw-haw" click went his jaw and he couldn't shut his mouth. So he had to keep the old woman company, and both went this Bultimore like recular. company, and both went into Baltimore like regular "bumpkins" with mouth and eyes wide open. This is, as my little girl says, the "weely, wily twoof."

Eula L. Fields, Montezuma, Ga.—Seeing Mrs. Anna Prank's letters, asking for a receipt of good brittle ginger snars. I send one, hoping you will be so kind as to publish it. Or e pint of molasses, one cup of lard or butter, (better have it mixed) one quart of flour, two teaspoousful of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger (more if you like them strong). Heat the butter and molasses together and pour into the flour, and other ingredients. Let this coal then add flour enough to roll, very thin, and bake quick. Will Mrs. Prank send some night blooming ceries?

"Trueheart," Manassas, Va., desires to thank the kind editress and southern friends for letters and offers of just what she wanted, but is obliged to decline for the present on account of change in her hust and's business arrangements; he being a traveling salesman. If any one wisness to make inquiries about the fancy work and painting she teaches I mail, they can address Mrs. A. Trueheart, care of Canon house, Manassas, Va. Accept best wiches for the Woman's Kingdom and its

Lens, Demopolis, Ala.—In looking over the letters in Woman's Kingdom last week, I see some one wants to know what causes large holes, or as call pores in lightbread. I think it is because she did not knead in enough flour while working dough last time, before baking. I have never failed dough last time, better outries. I nave never intent to make good bread by a receipt cut from your columns a year ago, called "Never failing salt yeast rising," and if any one wishes it I can eand it to you for publication. I would like to exchange crochet samples with some sister for those I have not. I have shell, pine-apple and some narrow, but wish some an inch wide, Address is with the

Mrs. Ella Watkins, Manstield, Texas-Through the columns of the Kingdom allow me the privilege of thanking an unknown friend who so kindly sent me the address of a florist where I can obtain the plant called Eletteria Cardamomum. No name was given, but the address is Valden, Miss, I am sure the hand that pinned the information was prompted by a generous heart. Being auxious to secure a variety of flower seed, plants, bulbs and shrubs, and knowing of no better way than to exchange. I have managed to get a nice lot of the beautiful cob cactus, which I will exchange for flowers are plants of word any kind. I have some lowers or plants of most any kind. I have some towers of paints of how the land send by express or maller ones by mail. Will gladly exchange for nost anything useful or odd. Will answer any inquiry as to cultivation, etc.

Mrs. D. W. Shivers, Gallion, Ala.-I wish to say to Mrs. D. W. Shivers, Gallion, Ala.—I wish to say to the sister who has the seed of the vegetable peach, that I would like to procuse seed of same. I will exchange with her the seed I have or pay her for them. I have dish-rag gourd, Jack beans and castor oil bean seed, that I will exchange for vege-table peach or any other flower or garden seed. I think when the sisters have seed or anything to exthink when the sisters have seed or anything to es change they ought to give their full name and address. It would save Aunt Susie a great deal of trouble. I imagine she does not have much time to send the addresses of different persons after reading and correcting so many of the little folks' letters and some of the "grown folks" too.

Mrs. James H. Wilson, Pelham, N. C.-If Mrs. Anna Prank will write to J. M. Broughton, of Raleigh, N. C., she can learn all about the fruit preserving fluid and powder. This is an excellent preserving fluid and powder. This is an excenent receipt for ginger snaps; the "snappishness" being produced by bolling the molasses and then allowing it to cool. Snaps—Boil one pint of molasses and when it has cooled to about milk warm, beat into it one egg and one teacup of butter and lard, mixel and melted, and two tablespoonsful of ginger. Work in flour enough to make it roll easily; with one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a spoonful of warm water. Ball very thin and bake quickly. warm water. Ball very thin and bake

Mrs. J. C. Rowland—Please say to my friends of THE CONSTITUTION that I think "Our Family Physician" the best book ever published, of that description. I would not take ten dollars for mine if I could not get another.

M's. Annie P. J., Hernando, Miss.—? will ex-change lemon and possamer lilies and purple hya-cinths with Mrs. S. R. Espy or any other sister of the Kingdom for rooted roses. If any one has white myrtle (or perawinkle) to exchange for narcissus, bingle, etc., write to me. I want a quantity of verbeners in the carly spring, and panses, snowdrift popies and phlox, indeed anything that is beautiful to plant on the graves of our belowed soldiers. Many of us remember the fall of Fort Pillow; hundreds of our sick and oring soldiers were sent to us, eighty of them died, and are buried in our cemetery. As southern people, we have every reason to have our hearts thrill with pride and pleasure at the remembrance of our brave, true and gallant Boldiers. If any of the sisters have violets in quantities please write to me; I will buy them, as ours were killed in the long drouth. In a word, what you have presty and sweet, just write to me about it, for we want this long, long bed covered with lovely, sweet flowers.

Are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derangements, and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.

A writer says: "A woman's crown of glory is a fine head of hair." It knows be a great satisfaction to a woman to know that a "crown of glory" can be purchased for thirty dollars—provided she has the thirty dollars.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

Bright and Interesting Letters from "Aunt Susie's" Little Nephews and Nieces.

This is a corner set aside for the little friends of THE Constitution for their entertainment and de-



MRS. DR. KING, (AUNT SUSIE).

DEAR CHILDREN: If you could hear as I do the praise you are receiving every day for the improvement in your letters, it would in some measure repay you for the disappointment you each one (except the successful competitors) will feel in not receiving the prize. There have been so many good letters that it has been very hard for the judges to come to a decision. You have all done well and deserve a great deal of credit. I wish very much each one could have taken the prize, but you know that is impossible, and you must try and re member that although you have not taken a orize, you have been greatly benefitted by the contest. It has shown to the public what you can do, and your letters have been commented upon by good judges, and all greatly complimented. So do not be discouraged, dear children, but remember that if you have not taken a prize you have given great pleasure to Aunt Susie, who loves you so dearly, and works so hard for your advancement and improvement in mental culture, and let this fact, that your efforts have been greatly appreciated by her, console you for any disappointment you may feel. After a long and careful reading of the letters, the judges have awarded the prizes. You remember the prize was offered for the "best descriptive letter of one page;" that was to teach the children to write good letters and condense their ideas. There have been several excellent letters, but they did not under this rule, so the writers must not think their letters have not been appreciated. The judges particularly compliment the letters of the following writers: "Abe," the "Christmas episode;" Effic Stribling, Fannie Cochran. Katic Barnett, Ella Wilker-Son, Pauline Mason, Fannie Perkins, Mary Riley, Bertha Mills, Lizzie McGavan, Claudie Vanderson, Kate Stevenson, Eva Chamberlin Fanny Johnson and Alice Salter. Among the boys: Jim Tom Polland, R. Jackson Ray, W. A. Fitzgerald, T. E. Howell, Willie Renfroe, Ernest Crosly and John Archer; but have awarded the prize for the best letter among

Carrie Jones, Hartwell, Ga.—I am one of three little fatherless girls. My mother is a poor widow woman and was not able to keep us with her, and the cave us all away, but I am thankful to say we all have good papas and mames that have no children but us. I have one little sister in Atlanta named Lala Cumming andone in Hart county named Annie Turner. I do not go to school; I live in the country and have no one to go with me, but mama teaches me a home, and I am learning faster than I would at school; I have five studies. Annt Susie, as this is the month for the little ones to write, I thought I would write. Age 9 years. Elsie Wilson, Kilkenny, Minn.-I thought I might

the girls to Mabel Ezzell, Valdosta, Ga., and

to F. M. Nash, Hemphill, Ga. The books

will be sent by mail, and we hope the children

will write and inform us when they are re-ceived.

AUNT SUSIE.

Hollyrood. Mama has been there and has told us a great deal about it. This far famed eastle has witnessed the birth, imprisonment and death of many Scottish heroes. The abbey dates back to the year 1523 and was founded by David the I. of Scotland. 1823 and was founded by Javid the Lot Scotland. Mamn saw the dark and dismal little stair-case that Darnley and the murderers of David Rizzlo went. They had been in consultation in Darnley's room and proceeded there quickly up the stairs, then suddenly bursting open the door found the queen with Rizzlo, and two or three of her maides of honer en oying a supper. Lord Darnley seized the queen and held her down upon her seat, while the others stabbed the unfortunate minstrel; Rizzio the others statoed the unfortunite missier, MAZIO received fifty wounds and was dragged through the little supper room, through the large room adjoining, and then down the main stair-sease fifto the reception room a joining Darnley's. Here behind the door, his body laid all night, and it is at this spot that the blood stains upon the floor have proved incffaceable for three hundred years.

Posts Du Poss Lisbon Lincoln county Go -Sinco I live on the Savannah river, I will try to describe it. It is the boundary line between Georgia and South Carolina; it rises in the Alleghanies on the North Carolina s'do and runs an easterly course toward the Atlantic. I live in the vicinity of Trotter's and Atthony's shoals, which are said to be as fine natural water powers as this country can beast of. The country around is billy and there are large cliffs and rocks all covered with beautiful green moss and ferns of most every description, and the ferns and mosses are so pretty I felt half tempted to gather some and send to you. Our bottom lands are quite fertile: some of them are covered with bermuda grass, which is so pretty to play on, but still better to feed our stock. When our crops are grow-ing it is the pride of our farmers to hear travelers pass and admire their beautiful fields of cotton and orn: sometimes sad disappointment is felt by these ame proud farmers, for this same beautiful river that is gliding along so smoothly and placidly now, rises and leaves its natural bed, carrying with it all of these fine prospects for crops that have so cheered the hearts of our good farmers. We hope in some see our beautiful country and build factories and improve the country, as only capital can develop it; and may be some day you will feel interested enough to come and see it—our shoals, our moss-covered cliffs and fine mineral water. I am 9 years

Hattle Clyde King, Wrenn Station, Ga.—Now consins, you will have to resign the claim and accept my signature, for I hold the claim on Aunt Susie King. I denot know what to write; there has been so much said that the vast field of something new and interesting has about been exhausted. I feel sad this morning, having just received a telegram in our midst of the awful fate of one of our neighbors. We let he have one afternoon and was brought back He left home one afternoon and was bro the next overling a copies. He was to have been conductor on the Wrightsville and Tennille rall-road, and while learning something more about the business, was accidently thrown off and run over by the train and both legs severed from his body. Age 10 years.

Oscar Ritch, Lionaton, Ala, -Dear Aunt Susie, 1 was so sorry for you whom I read your kind letter telling of the death of your little dog. I know what it is to loose a pet dog. Aunt Susie, do you know that I kissed your awest picture on the paper. I have been to see the promised subscribers; I don't know if I will get but one but I am going to send it. Enclosed find minety cents for one WEERLY CONSTI-

Mamie G. Fuller, Grasmere, Fia.—Well I will tell you all something about Florida. The little cousins who live in some parts of Alabama and Georgia can have some idea of Florida, of the tall green pine trees with gray moss hanging on them, but the the cousins who live in Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio don't know how pretty the orange groves and the beautiful clear water lakes an! wire grass. The winters of Florida are delightful; when you all are shut up in the house we can play out doors; while your flowers are in hot houses and

pits ours are blooming in the yard. McDonald is a small healthy town with two stores and a depot; it has ten houses and one church and one school house. If my grandma, who live in Absbama, was only with us, I would be happy. Age 10 years.

Thomas H. Penton, Ripley, Tenu.-I will tell you about the death of my cousin Amile. She was a lovely young lady and we love! her so much. Oh! why did the Lord take her so soon? but He knows best, and we have to submit to His divine will, and be consoled with the blessed hepe that she is walting to welcome us home. Aunt Susie, I think your picture is very pretty, and if I ever come will call and see you. I am 12 years old.

Howard L. Roberts, Courtney, Texas-I have one sister and two brothers. I have five cats and three dogs and some cows. I file to read your letters. I have lots of nice books. I have not been to school any, but mama teaches me at home. Age 10.

Mary J. Ford, Begonia, N. C.—I live in the country three miles from church and one and a half miles from school. I am not going to school now, as I have to cross a creek and water is usually high in winter. How I would like to go to Atlanta and see you Aunt Susie. Aunt Susie, do you love music? My little sister and I can sing "Peliverence will come;" she is 8 and I am 10 years old.

Mary Conner, Slate Springs, Miss.—Slate Springs, Miss., is situated about thirty nifles asst of Grenada. I live about two hundred yards from the school house. There is ten stores and one livery stable here; the cabinet shop was consumed by fire. I go to the Methodist and Baptist Sunday school every Sunday. The Baptist is in the morning and the

Georgia Bell Coper, Oakiand, Ga.—I will write on the subject of "rain." It is very useful to the farmers; it makes the corn, cotton, oats and wheat grow; if it was not for the rain there would be no water for us to drink and the little brooks would dry up; nothing would grow and the earth would be parched by the sun and nothing could live. Age 9 years.

Dollie Whitehead, Granbury, Texas-To read and Dollie Whitehead, Granbury, Texas—To read and write is my special delight, especially good books: I think they are the most appropriate gift that friendship can make; their pages are ever ready to amuse, interest and instruct. My father has the story of the Bible, and I have read the touching story of Joseph, who was sold by his brothers to the Ishmaelites. Every family ought to be well supplied with a choice supply of good books; from books we gain any most useful knowledge. I am 10 years old.

Emma D. Boland, Big Creek, Miss.—My home, which I dearly love, is situated upon a hill, and down at the foot there is a brook; on its banks are sweet gum trees. The house is painted white on the outside; there is a long gallery in front; the yard contains cedars, flowers and shrubs of various kinds. In front of the gate are two large oaks, in which the birds love to sing and build their tiny nests; and just in front of these oaks is a long open ovenue, in which it is very pleasant to walk at the close of a long summer's day. On the east of the house is the orchard, where the fruit ripens in the noise is the orenard, where the fruit ripens in the sunshine. At the back of the orehard is an old field, where once the golden grain waved in the breeze, but now instead, are persimmon trees and clover. I have now given you all a full description of my country home. Age 12.

ago I left the "Switzerland of America," known as East Tennessee, with its towering mountains, beautiful and fertile valleys, lovely rivers, the waters of which are clear and cool as the springs, from which they emerge. How lovely the dear old place seems in imagination, only, as I left that old home for one in south Florida. My new home is quite a contrast; here are no hills, all one broad and unbroken plain. You could see for miles if it were not for the innumerable bay heads; tall pines are in their native home here, and they do thrive well. The oder of the delicious orange blessins now are wafted on every breeze, and that is such a comfort, for if we cannot see a variety of forest trees, we can surely boast of pienty of pines and large magnificent orange groves. Age 12.

Hinchie Boulware, Brooklyn, Conecuh county, many fine houses, as we have very fine timber and several steam mills now in operation; we look forward to having good houses in the near future. I have neither brothers nor six ers and papa and mama are both dead, so I live with my uncle. I won't tell you how smart I am, for it would shock you so you would never survive it. I send you a square for your memory quilt. Have you another one like it? Tell Uncle Will be must write often, for I think his fetters are so instructive. I would like to correst and with one of the northern cousins. Note-Your square is very pretty and quite different from any I have.

Jake W. Cooper, Oakland, Ga.-I am going to take the "World's Wonders" for my subject. It is a large book containing eight African explorations and a good many northern expeditions. The first expedition was mad by John Franklin, he going to Greenland, and next-expedition was by Lieutenant Greely; he went as far as Congo. When he first eached there it was eighty degrees below zero and many of his company was frozen to death; they were wrapped up in their blankets, laid on the snow and then snow was thrown on them. The last expedition was made by Captain De Long; he went as far as Greenland and never returned until a search party went and found his body and brought it back to America and buried it at New

Daniel Boone, Popular Corner, Miss. - I am name i fter the great hunter Daniel Boone. He was born August the 22, 1734; he had three sisters and five rothers: his father moved to the mountains of North Carolina and he grew to manhood. He married Rebecca Bryan, and he came very near ending his fair bride's existence by mistaking her bright eyes for that of a deer's. He was a farme bright eyes for that of a cers. He was a famer and most successful hunter; at one time he made his escape from four Indians by jumping from his tobacco house with his arms full of tobacco and fill-ing their eyes full. Now do any of the cousins think they can be as brave as old Daniel Boone? If they do I would like to correspond with them. Age

sheet began to fall early this morning: It is falling yet, and everything is getting so slick that you can hardly stand up. I am sure there is nothing more beautiful than when the glorious sun comes out on the sleet, and all the trees are bowel in cristal ice. One night the wind was blowing and all the big rees were breaking and we were afraid of one blo ing down on the house, and we went down. In the smoke house and stayed there till morning. When it got light and we could see we looked out and an the yard was full of limbs and brush. Papa had to nt a way through before we could get to the house. I tell you it was a scarcy time. I wrote this all by mysely, and I hope you will print it. I was glad to see your picture in THE CONSTITUTION. I am 12 years old.

Fannie Lou Eddins, Omeba, Texas—We have a nice home in the town of Omaha, which is situated on the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas railroad. We have a fine school of about 100 pupils; we have thre nave a me sensor of acous to pupils, we have three good teachers, two ledles and one gentleman, want to try to make a useful woman. I am taking music lessons; I play a good many places, but my favorite sorg is "I'm Going to Write to Papa." My papa was a lawyer and died whon I was just begin page. Was a lawyer and cale whole I was just orgin ning to lisp his name. He always told manus that he wanted his little girl to be good and smart, and I am trying O, so hard to carry out his wish. When I am not at school I help mama with her kouse work, and then I spend a good deal of time crocheting; I have finished me a hood, and now I am crocheting me a circular. Sometimes I get very lonesome, as I have no brother or sister, except one grown brother, and he is away from home; his name is Sam, but I call him Bubi a. He sent me such a nice Christmas present; it was a beautiful gold pen and ink stand, and for a birthday present, a pretty ring. 1 was 10 years old in November.

Tommie Taylor, Americus, Texas—I ana little boy 9 years old. I have never written for a paper, but some day I may have the some day I may have the some early.

younger than myself, going to school with me. In the spring I help paps make a grop and in the fail help gather it. Brother Charile and I can pick over two hundred pounds of cotton in a day. I must tell about our possum hunt. One morning after breakfast we heard our Pont and Sunday barking and paps said, "boys, your dogs have got a possum treed." So we got an ax and went by ourselves, cut down the tree and the dogs caught him; he was awful heavy, but I swung him across my shoulder and brought him to the house, thinking he was dead, and when I laid him down he paced off an if nothing had happened, but we caught him again and paps killed and dressed him, and three days after we had possum and 'tater for dinner.

Florence Hammack, Industry, III.—Ella and Fanny—Ella was a very nice and neat girl and el-ways looked like a queen in her 1r sty pluk dress (she had only one) and she always wore it wherever she went, and she was poor. Fanny was of a different disperition. Irom Ella. She always wanted her own way at home and at school. But some of the girls didn't blame her, for she was rich. Whenever own way at home and at school. But some of the girls din't blame her, for she was rich. Whenever any of the girls or boys wanted any body to help them they always went to Ela. She was always ready to help them. Fanny didn't like Els. one day she did something and the teacher wanted to know who did it. Fanny said, "Ella did it, for I saw her." Then the teacher told that to come there, and what did she do but switch Ella on her hand as hard as she could. Then one of the boys said he had seen Fanny do it herself; but the teacher helieved Ella did it, and she would not whip Fanny. So it went on for a long time. Pretty soon Fanny's mother got sick and Fanny went for Ella to come and stay with her mather, and Ella said she would go and take care of her mother. She thought Fenny acted queer. Pretty soon Fanny took the same sickness (scarlet fever), and Ella nursed her and she got well. One day after she got well she and she got well. One day after she got well she sald, "Dear Elfa, if you had not cursed me I would and she got well. One day after she got well she sald, "Dear Ella, if you had not rursed me I would have died, wouldn't I?" "I suppose so," said Ella, "Well, I feel sorry for the way! have treated you, but if you will stay here always! I will give you a home and plenty of money to spend, as mother is dead," said Fanny, with tears in her eyes. So Ella lives there and was well loved and treated kindly by Fanny. Pretty soon a pretty young man caree along and asked Ella if she would be his wife, and she said she would. Then another young man came along and married Fanny. And now you will find them in two pretty little cottages in Staunwill find them in two pretty little e ton, Va. I wrote this all myself. Age 10.

Jennie Ezzelle, Valdosta, Ga.-Lam going to tel you about the first line my sister Lit went fishing. It was when we first moved to the country, and we lived near a large water-aill with a wide-spreading pond, which is very shallow around the edges. Lit had never been fishing and did not know how, but she chought she did and wouldn't ask any body. Well, one day she got a rod and hook and line from the will and selled firsth. Make form went, one day san got a rod and nook and line from the mild and sallied forth. Man (my other sister) and I had already gone when she came home from school, and she didn't know where to find us, so sho went by herself. We caught a five string and wear coming home, when who should we see but Lil, perched upon a stump under a tree fishing away for dear lite, where the water wasn't more than ankle deep. I immediately went over to investigate, and told her there wasn't any fish there; it wasn't deep enough. She said she knew there was, for there were lots of little young fish and theold ones must it were lots of little young fish and theold ones must to somewhere near. She thought the minnows were the young fish and the cli ones stayed around to mind them, like the hens do their chickens. As soon as I could stop laughing I told her her mistake and showed her how to fish. She had the hook batted with bread dough and cotion rolled up together, because she couldn't hear to handle the masty worms, and had a nail tied to the line near the hook to make it sink, and about two feet of the line lying on the bottom. Like hired me not to tell. the nook to make it since and most two rect of the line lying on the bottom. Lit lifted me not to tell, and I didn't, but she is getting so grown-up now that I think she needs a setting down. She wears flowers and calls the rest of us "children," and is above riding on our flying-jinny any more. I will tell you about the flying-jinny next fime I write. Mad and I made it and it is splendid. I am 12 years old.

little boys and girls. I have longed to be able to little boys and girls. I have longed to be able to write, in order that I might call you auntie too. I am going to school now for my second term. Mr. Chambers (our teacher, boards with us, and I fove him almost as well as I do my papa and mama. He is offering a prize for the one that gets the most need marks in our spel ing class. I am trying awigh hard for it, will let you know if I succeed. I neve two pets, a cat named Tom and a dog named Shep. Shep is a good rabbit dog. When sheeol is out wo will have a good time: he can caten the ootion sale is a good ratio of og. When shoot is out wo will have a good time; he can caten the cotton tails, but cannot run fast enough to eatch the Jack rabbits, but there is lits of them here. Praps sometimes shoots them. I wish gome of the constins would come to see their lone star cousins; we would have lots of fun hunting and fishing. I am taking a paper called "Sunshine for Little Children." Aunt Su ie, this is my own composition. I am

Montine Cash, Jefferson, Ga.—Jefferson, my home, is a nice little village of about 800 inhabitants. We have three churches, several stores, a fine court house and the Martin institute, which is said to be years ago a wealthy kind old man left nearly all his money to Jackson county for the purpose of build-ing a house and educating the children of that county. A few years ago the old school house was burned and now we have a splendid brick build ng. At our commencements we do not fail to remember our kind benefactor, W. D. Martin. We decorate his grave and place upon our walls such in these as "He has built a monument more du able that brass," "When shall we see his like again." I am

Claudius Thomason, Cowles Station, Ala. - I live six miles north of the station and is a thriving place, with three factories, a grist mill and loundry.

said that Lower's many power. Age 10.

Whipping a Wife-Beater.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 2.—[Special.]—W. D. Westmoreland, a white man, living in York county, has, for some time been beating and otherwise maltreating his wife and chil-W. D. Westmoreland, a white man, living in York county, has for some time been beating and otherwise maltreating his wife and chil-dren. He was placed under bend to keep the peace, but soon forgetting that obligation ho renewed his misconduct towards his family. A few nights ago a party of unknown men took him from his house and whipped him took him from his house and whipped him severely. Returning to his room he renewed his abuse of his family. The regulators were still on hand, and they gave him a second whipping. He has since behaved himself. Westmoreland was once a very prosperoas man, but he has spent quite a fortune for whisky.

The "Hotel on the Hill."

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—The
"Hotel on the hill" movement received another boost today by an offer from Mr. M. Silver, of a five acre lot free, if selected as the site. The Summerville hotel is a certainty, and a meeting will be called Tuesday next at the exchange building to begin practical steps. It is not proposed to have a general popular subscription, but to have ten or more capital-site and in the means. ists put in the money.

Esmonde in Augusta. Augusta, Ga., March 2.—[Special.] -Sir Thomas Esmonde addressed a large audience on Irish affairs at St. Patrick's hall tonight. eliciting warm applause. He was introduced by Hon. John F. Armstrong. Hons. J. C. C. Black, John S. Davidson and Charles Z. Me-Cord made stirring addresses.

The Columbus Doctors. COLUMBUS, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—The doctors met tonight at the courthouse, and perfected the organization of the Museegee County Medical society by adopting a constitution and by-laws. Dr. Seth N. Jordan is pre ident of the society. The following beard of censors was elected: Drs. C. D. Ilart. M. D. Blanchard, R. E. L. Johnson, W. L. Bulland, J. E. Welker. pard, J. E. Walker.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 2.—[Special.]—Afre broke out in the picker room of the Eagle and Phenix mills this afternoon, but was quickly extinguished by the company's department. No alarm was sounded and the damage was slight.

The Columbus Barrel Makers The Calmanus Barrel Blacers.

Collingus, Ga., March 2.—[Special]—The stockholders of the Columbus barrel factory held their annual meeting today and elected the following directors: C. T. Porter M. M. Hirsch, W. Clark, E. H. Jenkins, D. F. Walcox. At a subsequents meeting of the board of directors Mr. C. T. Porter was elected president and Mr. M. M. Hirsch treasurer.

Depend upon it, Mothers, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of chiling the arrival and departure of EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R'Y

ARRIVE,

Brunswick and Jacksonville. Cincinnati, Nashno. 11—for Rome, Knozville. Cincinnati, Nashno. 11—for Rome, Knozville. Cincinnati, Nashno. 11—for Rome, Nashno. 12—for Rome, Knozville. Cincinnati, Nashno. 12—for Rome, Nashno. 12—for Rome, Nashno. 13—for Rome, Nashville. Cincinnati and
No. 13—for Savannah,
No. 13—for Savannah,
No. 15—for Mason
ville.

S 10 am
No. 16—for Knoxvilleand
New York.

10—for Mason and
New York.

10—for Mason and
New York.

11—for Mason and
New York.

11—for Mason and
New Knoxville.

12—for Mason and
New York.

13—for Mason and
New York.

14—for Mason and
New York.

15—for Mason and
New York.

16—for Mason
New York

CENTRAL RAILROAD. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

8av'h - 715a m To Savannah* ... 6 50 a m
Bar'svillet... 8 15 a m To Macon* ... 16 00 ; m
Bar'svillet... 9 50 a m To Hapevillet ... 1201 p m
Macon* ... 115 p m To Macon* ... 230 p m
Hapevillet... 140 p m To Barnesvillet ... 300 p m
Sav'h* ... 5 40 p m To Barnesvillet ... 50 p m
Macon* ... 10 35 p m To Savannah* ... 7 15 p m WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. Montg'ry*...3 50 a m To Montgomerv* 2 t0 p m West 1'1* ...9 15 a m To West Point*...4 45 p m Montg'ry*...1 25 p m To Montgom'ry*.10 50 pm GEORGIA RAILROAD.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (Richmond and Danville Railr a...... 8 25 am *To Charlotte.... arlotte...2 20 pm To Lula...... arlotte...9 40 pm *To Charlotte.... GEORGIA PACIFIC RALLKOAD.

m Starkville, 6 15 a m 'To Birming m\(^{\text{m}}\). 1 25 pm

Tallepoosa... 5 0 a m 'To Tallapoosa... 5 00'pm

Birm g m .5 45 p m 'To Starkville....11 00 pm

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CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, march 2, 1888. New York exchange buying at 1/2 premium at

NEW YORK STOCKS. Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock

NEW YORK, March 2.—The stock market took NEW YORK, March 2.—The stock market took another turn in a downward direction today, being weak from the opening to the close. The market continued in a very unsatisateory condition, everything seemingly depending on what legislation at Washington may develop. While the opinion in Wall street is that the Northwestern railroad war is not likely to last much longer it was made the means of the heaviest decline today. London had a number of selling orders in the market at the a number of selling orders in the market at the a number of selling orders in the market at the opening this morning, especially in Reading, St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, but the first named stock soon became a great facture, as a report from Chicago that the knights and brotherhood had come to an agreement that the latter's men now on the Reading should be called out, and there was a rush to sell stock, most of offerings being apparently for a big bear pool, but they were taken by insiders, and the fact that such large amounts were taken without breaking the price had the effect of insiders, confidence among traders, and were taken without breaking the price had the effect of inspiring confidence among traders, and there was an attempt to buy tack some of the stock put out, which checked the decline. The pressure on Louisville and Nashville, however, met with little resistance, and that stock continued to decline throughout the day. In the final effort of the bears to break the list Missouri Pacific and Richmond and West Point were made special objects of attack, the raid being accompanied by rumors of serious trouble in Chicago, though there was no confirmation of the stories. These also induced some sel int of grangers, but the effect produced was of little moment. Fluctuations in the general list were confined to the narrowes: limits, and except in the stocks mentioned there was no interest whatever. The market opened very weak at declines from last evening's closing prices of from 1/2 to 3/4 per cont, and further losses were "stained, though outside of Reading and Jouisville and Nashville there was no feature at all. Extreme duliness market dealings, business showing a continuous decline till the last hour, when there was more animation shown, and the decline was renewed with force and extended to several stocks which had been stagmant throughout the day. The close was quite but weak at or near the lowest prices reached. The active list without exception is lower tonight, and Louisville and Nashville lost 14, oregon Navigation and Richmond and West Point preferred 11/2 each, Reading and Oregon Improvement 1 each and the remainder fractional amounts. Sales of stocks aggregated 168,0 0 shores.

Exchange dull but st_ady at 48:26,48. Money easy at 2a.3. closing offered 2624. Subtreasury balfect of inspiring confidence among traders, and

Exchange dull but st_ady at 485@483. Money easy at 2@3, closing offered 2@2½. Subtreasury balances: Coin 3129, 106,000; currency, \$12,269,000. Governments dull but steady; 4s 125½; 43,4s 106½. State

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THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. ATLANTA, March 2, 1838. against 79,951 bales last week, and against 64,694 against 13,301 bales lists week, and against 03,634 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 95,398 bales, against 115,460 bales for the corresponding week last year; stock 804,631 bales, against 788,415 bales for the same time last year. Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotion futures in New York today:

.101,916 Grand total.....

101,997 Shipped today...... Shipped previously. Taken by local spin

10.124 .. 113 .. 55 .. 78 ..101,916 ..120,468 .. 18,552 Showing a decrease of NEW YORK, March 4 - The following is the

comparative cotion statement for the today:
Ner receipts at all United States ports.
Same time last year.
Showing a decrease.
Total receipts.
Same time last year.
Showing an increase.
Exports for the week.
Same time last year.
Showing a decrease.
Total exports to date.
Same time last year.
Showing a decrease.
Total exports to date.
Same time last year.
Showing a decrease. Same time last year.
Showing a decrease.
Stock at all United States port
Same time last year.
Showing an increase.
Stock at interior towns.
Same time last year.
Showing an increase.
Stock at Liverpool.
Same time last year.
Showing a decrease.
American cotton afloat for Gr
Same time last year.
Showing a decrease.
Showing a decrease.
Name time last year.
Showing a decrease.
Showing a decrease. 48,866 871,000 930,000 59,000 163,000 NEW YORK, March 2—The follotal net receipts of cotton at all Unitine September 1, 1887:

ew York.. ewport New NEW YORK, March 2—Hubbard, Price & Co., in their circular today, say: The first a fvices from Liverpool today reported a quiet market with sellers at 2-65 decline, and, influenced by this, prices here opened at a loss of \$@4 points. Large buying orders caused a slight advance, and the market continued steady with little feature of interest until midday. Por receipts were fair, and the interior movement showed but selicht celling off. The instability of showed but slight falling off. The instability of piles, not apparent on the unface, was then shown, when some of the weaker tulls ressed sales. The liquidation lecame general and a panic restited.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—12:15 p. m.—Cotton quiet and rather easier; middling uplands 50-10; middling Orieons 5°; sales 10,000 bates; specialistica and export 1. 68; receptis 4,000 American mone; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 5 st-64; Sarpit and May delivery 5 st-64; May and June delivery 5 st-64; June and July delivery 5 st-64. July and August delivery 5 sp-64; August and September delivery 5 sp-64; September and October delivery 5 sp-64; September delivery 5.3:-44; June and July delivery 5.3:-4 July and August delivery 5.39-64; August and September delivery 5.20-64; September and October delivery 5.20-64; Intures opened dull butsteady, Weekly—Sales 69,006; American 52,000; speculation 6,600, export 7,500, actual export 6,600; import 105,000; American 75,000; stock 871,000; American 75,000; stock 970; middling orleans 59-16; sales of American 7,700 halp stock 97,900; American 77,000 halp stock 97,900; American 77,000 halp stock 97,900; American 77,900 halp stock 97,900; American 77,900 halp stock 97,900; American 97,900; American

exports coastwise 2,949,

BALTIMORE, March 2—Cotton nominal: middling
10%; net receipts 152 bales; gross 15.; sales 1,165; stock
18.017; sales to spinners—
Weekly—Net receipts 3,614; gross 6,615; sales 1,615;
to spinners 515; exports to Great Britain 5,450; to continent 1,832; coastwise 507.

BOSTON, March 2—Cotton quiet; middling 10%;
net receipts 573 bales; gross; 2,657; sales none; stock
none.

None.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,902; gross 8,950; sales none exports to Great Britain 6,224. exports to Great Britain 6,24.

WILMINGTON, March 2—Cotton dull; lower to sell; middling 9 15-16; net, receipts 91 bales; gross 94: sales none; stock 6,468. Weekly-Net receipts 511; gross 511; sales none; exports to Great Britain 4,020; coastwise 1,179. PHILADELPHIA, March 2—Cotton steady; mid-dling 10 11-16; net receipts 158 baies; gross 155; sales none; stock 25,323. Weekly—Net receipts 496.; gross 887; jsales none; exports to Great Britain 1,319; to Great Britain 100. exports to Great Britain 1,515; to Great Britain 200. SAVANNAH, March 2— Cotton easy; middling 9 13-16; net receipts 1,551 bales; gross 1,551; sales 1,100; stock 53,022; exports coastwise 2,472. Weekly—Net*receipts 5,265; gross 5,320; sales 5,950; exports to Great Britain 6,521; to continent 5,636; coastwise 8,550.

coastwise 8,590.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2—Cotton quiet; middling 9 13 16; net receipts 5,063 bales; gross 5,259; sales 4,750; stock 193,520.

Weekly—Net receipts 22,729; gross 25,837; sales 23,250; exports to Great Britain 14,988; to continent 10,513; coastwise 8,054.

MOBILE, March 2—Cotton dull: middling 9%; net receipts 735 beles; gross 7.3; sales 400; stock 29.587; exports coastwise 1.061. Weekly-Net receipts 2,257; gross 2,263 sales 2,600; exports coastwise 2,849. net receipts 1,232 bales; shipments 2,451; sales 4,800; stock 109,222. Weekly—Net receipts 7,779; shipments 20,526; sales

AUGUSTA. March 2—Cotton dull; middling 9½; net receipts 1.76 bales; shipments —; sales 641. Weekly—Net receipts 1,727; shipments 2,902; sales 2,872; stock 26,863. 2,872; stock 26,863.

CHARLESTON, March 2—Cotton quiet; middling 10½; net receipts 595 bales; gross 595; sales 810; stock 26,028.

Weekly-Net receipts 4,474; gross 4,474; sales 5,010; exports to continent 9,775; coastwise 2,154.

MONTGOMERY, March 2—Cotton dull; middling 9½; net receipts of the week 156 bales; shipments 70; stock of 1857, 2,144: 1888, 9,811; sales 70.

MACON-Not received.

stock of 1887, 2,144: 1888, 9,811; sales 70.

MACON—Not received.

COLUMBUS, March 2—Cotton dull; middling 9½;
net receipts of the week 255 bales; shipments 387;
sales 250; to spinners —; stock 9,104.

NASHVILLE, March 2—Cotton quiet; middling 9½; net receipts of the week 452 bales; shipments 210;
sales 390; to spinners 2,400; stock of 1887, 5,719; 1888,
8,762.

SELMA, March 2—Cotton steady; middling 10; net receipts of the week 143 bales; snipments 1,715; stock 5,483. ROME, March 2—Cotton dull; middling 9%; net receipts for the week 712 bales; sihpments 296; stock 3,940.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions, CHICAGO, March 2-[Special.]-The bull certi-nent, which pervaded the corn crowd at the close of yesterday, was still active when the board opened this morning. All conditions were favorable for a this morning. All conditions were favorable for an advance today. Cables were firm, cold wave was working its way south, receipts were light, and there was quite a short interest in the market. May corn opened ½%% higher at 52½c and at once started upward. In the first hour it advanced steadily to 5½c, reactions on its way up being very slight. Trading was very heavy, there being active buying both for local and outside account during the earlier part of the sessiok. By noon it looked as though shorts were pretty well agreed up and into the text. part of the sessiok. By noon it looked as though shorts were pretty well evened up, and just before the close there was a large amount of selling to realize, and May sold off to 52% and closed at 52%. Wheat was an uninteresting market. There was a fair volume of business transacted, but trading was mostly local and spasmodic. May opened firm and % higher at 80%, and on general buying advanced to 81c, reached to 80%, and closed at 80%.

3/4c.
The market for oats was of a local character.
There was moderate trading in May and June, and deliveries and prices exhibited 3/4@3/c advance.
May closed at 313/4c and June at 317/4c. Provisions were slow and a fraction easier on lard and short ribs, but steady on pork. The posting of stocks were about as a majority of the trade expect-ed and had no effect on values. Receipts of hogs were fair and prices 5c lower. May pork sold at 14.06al4.15, and closed at 14.05. Lard, for May, sold at 7.77½80, and closed at 7.75. Short ribs for May sold at 7.32½835.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

WHEAT— Opening. Highest Closing 521/2 29 317/8 817/8 14 121/2 14 20 14 05 14 121/2

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, BTC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE

ATLANTA, March 2,133.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 2 — Four—Best patent \$5.50; extra family \$4.25; family \$4.00; extra family \$4.25; family \$4.00; extra \$3.75.

Wheat — No.2 red \$1.00; Georgia red 90c. Bran—Larse sacks \$1.15; small \$1.17. Corn Meal — Plain 72c; bolted 75c. Pea Meal—90c. Grits—\$4.25.

Corn—Choice white 74c; No. 2 white Tennessee 72c; No. 2 mixed 70c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 49c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, \$1.10; small bales \$1.10; Choice timothy, large bales, \$1.10; small bales \$1.10; No. 1 targe bales \$1.10; kmall bales \$1.10; Choice timothy, large bales, \$1.10; choice follower 95c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock—
NEW YORK, March 2—Flour, southern unchanged; common to far extra \$3.06 \$3.00; good to choice \$4.10 \$68.00. Wheat, options were dealt in less freely; advanced early \$4.00; generally and on December as much as \$4.c. subsequently ruled fregular, closing steady at \$4.c. above the botto missof from but miding slow; No. 4 feed March 90.609; Apr. 1 90%, May 91% \$691%. Corn, options advanced \$4.00; May \$1.40; May \$1.50; May \$1.50;

Osta, options 1/26/2c and cash 1/26/2c higher, closing steady with trade quiet, mixed western 3.34: No. 2 March 35/26/35/2; May-37/26/35/2. Hops quiet; state 58/4: 30/10/2.

BALTIMORF, March 2—Flour steady with good demans: Howard street and western superfine 2.378 52.5 extra 8.00283.76 family 81.06/84.5; city mills superfines 2.376/8.50.9; Wheat southern steady and quiet; western before and quie; southern red 20/26/2; amber 9.1

889. Corn, southern firmer; white 366 365; yellow 346 55.
CHICAGO, March 2—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady, winter wheat \$3.00 84.35; spring wheat \$3.00 84.35; spring patent \$3.00 36.35; spring wheat 75.467 4; No. 3 do. 65; 367; No. 2 red 81. No. 2 rorn 504. No. 2 oats 276.31.
ST. LOUIS, March 2—Flour quiet. Wheat closed firm No. 2 red tall cash 31 4684. March 814; May \$74,683. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed cash 466 464; March 459. May 472,6472. Oats angher; No. 2 mixed cash 33; May 23).
CINCINATI. March 2—Flour steady; family \$3.31 CINCINNATI, March 2—Floursteady; family \$3.40 & \$3.40; fancy \$3.706 \$3.90. Wheat stronger: No. 2 rel \$5.60. Corn stronger: No. 2 mixed \$2.602%. Oats frm: No. 2 mixed \$3.60. Quite \$3.60. Q

firm; No. 2 mixed 33%.

LOUISVILLE, March 2—Grain firm. Wheat, No. 2 red 80; longberry —. Corn, No. 2 mixed 32; do. white —. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 38%; do. white —.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 2 — Coffee—Firm; in good demand. We quote: Choice 20c; prime 21c; good 20c; fair 19c; low grade 19c. Sugar — Cut loaf 8c; powdered 8c; standard granulated 74c; standard A 74c; extra C 7c; yellow extra C 64c; Syrups — New Orleans choice 50@50c; prime 3@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 75c; Cloves 3bc. Allspire 124c. Clanamon 12c. Sago 50c. Ginger 19c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 74c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 54c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel — No. 3! bbls \$15.00; 54 bbls \$6.75; kits 50c. Soap \$2.00@\$5.00 p 100 cakes. Candles — Pull weight 11c. Matches — Round wood p gross \$1.15; \$200 \$2.50; \$3.50; \$4.00 \$4.50. Soda—in kegs 44c; in boxes 55c. Rhoice 55c; prime 6c; fair 54c. — Crack estendy; Rhoice 65-4c; prime 6c; fair 54c. Sait—Virginia 75c. Cheese — Cream 14c; factory 15c.

NEW ORLEANS, Varch 2—Coffee stendy; Rio cargoes common to prime 11 @ 7. Su a—quiet Louis iana open kettl — fronce 5; stretty prime 14c; fully fair to prime 41.—16c fully fair 9:66 4%; fair good fair 48/64 5-46; good common 1 @ 17c; eentrifugals. plantation granulated 84c; choice white 6; of white 6:16c on 16c yellow clarified of yellow fair 16c yellow fair 16c yellow clarified of yellow fair 16c yellow clarified of yellow fair 16c yellow fair 16c yellow clarified of yellow fair 16c yellow fa

May 19,45@10.85; June 10.30@10.70. Sugar firm; fair to good refuing 4½; refined firm; C 5½; extra C 5½; white extra C 5½@65½; yellow 5½; off A 5.94@6; mould A 7; standard A 6½; confectioners A 6½; cut loaf and crushed 7½; powdered 7; granulated 6½; cubes 7. Moiasses firm; 50-test 21. Rice firm; domestical/0.85;

ST. LOUIS, March 2 — Provisions weak, Pork, new \$14.15@\$14.25. Lard 7.45. Dry salt ments, boxed lots shoulders 5.75; long clear 7.12½.@7.20; clear ribs 7.25@7.37½; short clear 7.40@7.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.25@6.87½; long clear 7.75@7.37½; short ribs 7.87½@8.00; short clear 8.00@8.1.½; hams 10½.@12

MEW YORK, March 2—Pork steady; one year old mess;14.75@\$15.25; new \$15.00@\$15.25. Middles dull and nominal. Lard opened firm and closed easy a fair busines; western steam spot 5 074%; March *.00 @8.02; May 8.00@8.03; city steam 7.65; refined to contract 7.65.

tinent 7.90.

LOUISVILLE, March 2—Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear rib sides; \$; clear sides 8.50; shoulders 65;. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 7.40; clear sides 8.05; partly cured shoulders 534. Mess pork \$14.75; Hams, sugar-cured 113,@12½. Lard, choice leaf 9½. CHICAGO, March 2—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork \$13.95. Lard 7.67½. Short ribs loose 7.17½. Dry salted shoulders boxed 0.00@6.10; short clear sides boxed 7.50@7.62½.

ATLANTA, March 2—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8½c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@133@L Lard—Pure leaf, tierces 10c; refined 8½c.

CINCINATI, March 2—Pork steady at \$14.50. refined 8½c.

CINCINNATI, March 2—Pork steady at \$14.50.

Lard steady at 7.60. Bulk meats steady; short ribs

45. Bacon steady; short ribs — Short clear 8¼.

Naval Stores. Naval Stores.
WILMINGTON, March 2—Turpentine quiet at 37; rosin firm; strained 8.½; good strained 5.½; tar firm at \$1.15; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.10; yellow dip \$2.10; virgin \$2.10.
SAVANNAH, March 2—Turpentine quiet at 87½; sales — barrels, rosin firm; at 92½; sales — barrels.
CHARLESTON, March 2—Turpentine nominal; rosin firm; good strained 85.
NEW YORK, March 2—Rosin steady at \$1.15@\$1.20 turpentine quiet at 40.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 2 — Apples — \$4.75@\$5.00 %
bbl. Lemons—\$3.75@\$4.25. Oranges—\$3.25@\$6.30.
Cocoanuts—6c. Pineapples—\$2.00 % doz. Benanas—Selected \$1.75@\$2.00; grapes \$7.30 % barrel.
Figs — 13@18c. Raisins — New London \$4.25;
½ boxes \$1.75; ½ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c.
Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@
14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—
13c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 8½@11c, sundried peaches 8½@10c; sundried peaches pealed 11c.

ATLANTA, March 2 — Market steady. Horse-shoes \$4.25@\$4.50; mule shoes \$5.25@\$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames \$3.50. Trace-chains \$2@70c. Ames' shovels \$9.00. Spades \$10.00. Well-buckets \$3.50@\$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, \$2.50; steel \$2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, \$5.60\$; bees \$2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, \$5.60\$; bees \$1.60. Shot \$1.60.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 2 — Eggs — 12½c. Butter—
Gilt edgo 20@22½c; choice Tennessee 16@2c;
othes grades 10@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@30c; young
chickens large 16@20c. Irish Potatoes—\$3.00@4.50.
Sweet Potatoes—\$6.07c. Honey—Strained 6@8c;
in the comb 10c. Onions—\$4.00@\$4.25. Cabbage—3
@3½c.

Live Stock. Live Stock.

ATLANTA, March 2 -; Horses -; Flug \$65:@90; good drive\$150@\$200; drivers \$125@\$140; fine \$250@\$900. Mules—14½ to 15 hands \$115@\$125; 15 to 15½ hands \$135@\$160. CINCINNATI, March 2—Hogs casy; common and light \$4,00@\$5.30; packing and butchers \$5.20@\$6.60.

Whisky.
CINCINNATI, March 2—Whisky steady at \$1.09. ST. LOUIS, March 2-Whisky steady at \$1.09. CHICAGO, March 2-Whisky \$1.14.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. ORDINARY'S office. February 3, 1888.—J. L. Kennedy, administrator of E. A. Morris, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S of office, February 3, 1888.—A. J. West has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Rachel Mitchell, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March rext, else letters will be granted said applicant, as applied for.

(A. 4.11.8.25 meh 3 repplied for. feb 4 11 18 25 mch 3

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, February 3, 1888.—Rebecca E. Chisolm and C. V. Goodwyne have applied for letters of guardianship of the person of Elizabeth L. Chisolm, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters will then be granted said applicants as applied for.

M. L. CALHOUN, feb 4 sat

O'CHONGA MURRON COUNTY ORDINARY'S

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S
Coffice, February 3, 1888.—John M. Holbrook,
guardian of James H. Holbrook, minor, has applied
for leave to sell the land of said minor. This is,
therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first
Monday in March next, else leave will then be
granted said applicant, as applied for.

My. L. CALHOUN,
ffeb 4 sat

Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S
office, February 3, 1888.—William D. Little has
applied for letters of guardianship of the person and
property of May E. Ashley, lunalic. This is, therelore, to notify all concerned to file their objections,
if any they have, on or before the first Monday in
March next, else letters will then be granted said
applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN,
feb 4 11 18 26 inch 3

GEORGIA, PULTON COUNTY. ORDINARY'S office, February 3, 1888. R. M. Roberts has applied for letters of guardianship of the property of Farnest A., Robert E., May E., and Waldo Finch, minors under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters will then be grant said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

CABBAG

Although actually worth many dollars to growers, and person who will send two stamps and the address of three or more extensive Cabbage, Cauliflower or Celery growers. Address

RAILROAD SCHEDULE

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, orto Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, December 18th, 1937, as follows, except those marked f, which those marked * are run on Sunday only.

- 500 pm * 500 pm | 7230 pm | 1230 p 8:20 am 8:45 pm 4:05 pm 11:20 m † 7:05 pm * 4:55 pm 8:55 am 9:19 pm 4:37 pm 11:50 pm † 7:55 pm * 5:35 pm 10:25 am 10:50 pm 6:20 pm 1:15 pm * 5:35 pm 4:10 pm 4:77 am 7:13 pm 7:25 am 2:75 pm 11:05 pm 4:30 am 2:95 pm 8:08 am 5:50 pm 6:15 am 5:50 pm 6:15 am

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton Ala, Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6.50 a. m. train rom Leave Savannah... Leave Millen
Leave Montgomery via Eufaula
Leave Hufaula
Leave Albany
Leave Albany
Leave Macon
Leave Barnesville
Leave Griffin 9:40 am 11:10 pm 7:25 pm 7:80 am 10:12 pm 10:17 am 3:10 pm 10:12 pm 10:17 am 3:10 pm 2:00 pm 8:25 am 8:10 am 7:05 pm 8:27 pm 5:03 am 10:00 am 8:24 pm 5:03 am 10:00 am 8:24 pm 5:03 am 11:31 am 9:05 pm 5:57 am 7:35 am

Leave Griffin. 456 pm 541 am 1131 am 938 pm f 557 am 745 am 110 pm Leave Hapeville. 540 pm 725 am 125 pm 1035 pm f 815 am 936 am 1140 pm Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savanah and Angusta Atlanta and Albany.

Through car between Atlanta and Columbus via Griffin.
Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta CLYDE BOSTICK, Passenger Agent. 1, W. APPLER, General Agent.

ALBERT HOVER I. Union Ticket Agent. E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Savannah Ga. 5:40 pm 7:15 am 1-15 pm 10:35 pm + 8:15 am * 9:50 am + 1:40 pm

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISHADIAMOND BRAND SAFFALWAYS RELIABLE. TO LADIES
DISPENSABLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE ORIGINAL, THE ONLY GENUINE BEWARE OF WORTHLESS MITATIONS ASK DRUGGIST FOR (BICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND TAKE NO OTHER BEST ROOF

Metal Shingles. Send for Circulars and Price-Lists E. VAN NOORDEN & CO.,

Tate of Georgia. County of Fulton.—
To the Superior Court of said county: The petition of J. M. Walden, R. S. Rust, W. P. Thirk eld, E. H. Gammon, A. G. Haygood, J. W. Adams, W. H. Crogman, C. O. Fisher and J. C. Kimball, respectfully shows that they desire for themselves and their successors in office to be constituted a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the "Gammon School of Theology."
Said petitioners desire to establish and maintain in the property owned and held by the Freedmen's Aid society of the Methodist Episcopal church, situated within the bounds of Fulton county, in said inte, a school of theology under the patronage and centrol of the Methodist Episcopal church in a manner hereinafter provided; that is to say, and until otherwise directed by the general conference of the said Methodist Episcopal church, the school shall be under the general control and direction of the Freedmen's Aid society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The direct manageraent of the said school shall be

church.

The direct management of the said school shall be vested in a board of nine trustees, of which board the president and a corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid society, and the president of the said school shall be members ex-officio, and the remaining six members shall be appointed by the board of managers of the said Freedmen's Aid society or its executive committee as hereinafter provided. Your nine petitioners shall constitute the first Your nine petitioners shall constitute the first board of trustees, and of the last six petitioners the term of office of the first two shall be three years; the term of office of the second two shall be two years, and the term of office of the last two shall be one year. At the expiration of any of these terms respectively and annually thereafter, the election of persons to fill any or all vacancies, from expiration of term, resignation or death, shall be by the board of managers of the Freedmen's Ald society or its executive committee, and from nominations made by the remaining members of said board of trustees.

rustees.

Five members of said board of trustees shall con-

Five members of said board of trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but the said board may vest its powers, in the interim of its annual meetings, in an executive committee of five of its own members.

*Neither the said board of trustees nor its executive committee shall have power to contract any indebtedness, nor to fix the salary of any teacher, professor or officer, without the sanction of the Freedmen's Aid society, expresse I through its board of managers, or the executive committee of said board of managers. of managers, or the executive committee of said board of managers.

The said board of trustees shall have power to appoint, and for cause remove any officer, professor or teacher in said school of theology, and to choose the president and other officers of the faculty, subject to the concurrence of the board of managers of the Freedmen's Aid society, or its executive committee, provided, ho ever, that the board of manage, so of the Freedmen's Aid society, or its executive committee shall have power also to make any change or changes in the officers, professors or teachers, subject to the concurrence of the board of trustees.

trustees.

The said board of trustees shall have power to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Divinity and such

conter the degrees of schemor of Divinity and such other degrees as are now, and may be hereafter conferred by in titutions of like character, upon the recommendation of the faculty of said institution.

The doctrines taught in said school of theology shall be in harmony with the articles of religion and the doctrinal s andards of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The petitioners desire for themselves and their successors power to sue and be sued, and to have and to use a common seal, and change the same at pleasure, and to take and hold by gift, grant devise or otherwise, and to purchase, hold and convey both in law and equity, any estate or interest therein in any kind of property, real, personal or mixed; not for purposes of tradeor profit, but for promoting the general interest of said school of theology; to make and alter from time to time' consistently with not for purposes of that of the consistently with the laws of the state of Georgia and the United States, such Ly-laws as may be deemed necessary for the regulation of the proceeding of the ltrustees, and the government of the said school of the ltrustees, and the government of the said school of the ltrustees, and the government of the said school of the ltrustees, and the government of the said school of the ltrustees, and the government of the said school of the ltrustees, and the government of the said school of the ltrustees, and the government of the said school of the law governing the application of c a ters, respectfully ask that your honorable court will grant the prayer of the petitioners, incorporating as prayed for, and all the powers incident to such corporation under the laws of the said state for the full term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal, as provided by law.

The petitioners will ever pray, etc., etc.

HAYGOD & DOUGLASS, EDMUND W. MARTIN, Attorneys for Petitioners.

Filed in office February 22d, 1888.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true and correct copy as appears of reford in this office.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C. A true and correct copy as appears of record in this office.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C. feb 24 mar 2,9,16,23,fri

feb 24 mar 2,9,16,23,fri

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S
Office, February 8, 1888.—Nancy E. Pittman, administratrix of Richard A. Pittman, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, feb 4 sat

feb 4 sat

Ordinary.

Ciengia, Fulton County, Ordinary.

Ciengia, Fulton County, Ordinary.

Office, February 3d, 1888.—Marthall, Mulligan has applied for letters of administration on the estate of William B. Mulligan, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary, lawdw feb 1 11 18 25 mch3 law4w feb 1 11 18 25 mch3

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Undice, February 3d, 1882.—Frank M. Potts, quardian of Frank Potts and Fanning Potts, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can. on the before the first Monday in March next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

feb4 U 18 25 mcb3

CEORGIA_FULTON COUNTY, COURT OF Ordinary, Chambers, February 3, 1888.—The appraisers appointed upon application of Sallie K. May, widow of Edwin F. May, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor children having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next March term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

OFFORGIA_FULTON_COUNTY_ORDINARYS

term of this cours, why was a called the granted.

be granted.

feb 4 11 18 25 mch3

C EORGIA. FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S

Office, February 3, 1888.—Josiah P. Chisolm has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Willis P. Chisolm, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March, next, else letters will then begranted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, feb 4 sat feb 4 sat

Credinary

Geb 4 sat

Credinary 3, 1883.—J. Carroll Payne, administrator of Maria Reese, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for ietters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

Call Hour.

Credinary

W. L. CALHOUN,

Credinary.

PETER LYNCH.

95 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA,

Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Fine Liquors and Wines for medicinal purposes a Store, Terms cash. Prices as low



The following school of the fo

Miles No. 2 No. 4 A.M. P. M. 8 30 5 02 8 20 5 02 8 20 5 03 8 15 5 30 8 15 5 90 4 33 7 40 4 15 7 32 4 10 7 20 3 55 7 10 3 40 7 00 3 30 6 42 3 12 6 30 3 00 O Ly Atlanta Ar
E T V & G Jn
2.5 Univ's'y Plee
3 Roseland
8 Hapeville
14 McCollough
16 Travis
Camp Creek
22 Gilbert's
24 Fayetteville
28 Nash's
31 ArW'lsy''l Ly

H. L. COLLIER, CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS

TIME FABLE NO. 3. In Effect November 22, 1887.

South Bound. No. 1. No. 3. 2 30 pm 2 40 pm 2 51 pm 2 51 pm 3 02 pup 3 15 pm 3 26 pm 3 34 pm 3 39 pm 3 52 pm 4 10 pm 6 51 am 7 02 am 7 15 am 7 62 am 8 10 am Daily. North Bound No. 2 | No. 4 8 50 am 5 00 pm 9 08 am 5 18 pm 9 21 am 5 31 pm 9 25 am 5 32 pm 9 25 am 5 45 pm 9 25 am 5 45 pm 9 59 am 6 00 pm 10 08 am 6 13 pm 10 21 am 6 31 pm 10 30 am 6 40 pm Cedartown .. Lake Creek... All trains run to East Tennessee, Virginia and eorgia passenger depot in East Rome. Connect at Rome with East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and with Rome railroad a Cedartown with East and West Railroad of Ala-bama.

F. H. HARRIS, J. D. WILLIAMSON, Acting Supt TIME GEORGIA RAILROAD. GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 17th 1857.
Commencing sunday, 1sth Instant, the following
assenger schedule will be operated:
AF Trains run by 90th meridian time.

No. 27 WEST-DAILY. Leave Augusta..... Leave Washington. Leave Athens..... Leave Gaines ille.... Arrive Atlanta.... No. 28 EAST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta...... Leave Gainesville.... Arrive Athens.

Arrive Washington.

Arrive Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS. No. 2 EAST-DAILY. | No. 1 WEST-DAILY.

Lv. Atlanta 8 00 a m Lv. Augusta 10 45 a m Ar. Gainesville 825 p m Lv. Macon 7 10 a m Ar. Athens 6 05 p m Lv. Milledgeville .9 19 a m Ar. Washington ... 2 20 p m Lv. Washington 11 20 a m Ar. Macon ... 6 00 p m Ar. Adams ... 9 00 a m Ar. Macon ... 6 00 p m Ar. Augusta ... 3 35 p m 1r. Atlanta ... 5 45 p m Nr. Atlanta ... 5 45 p m NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL No. 4 EAST-DAILY. | No. 8 WEST-DAILY. Lv. Atlanta 9 06 p m Lv. Augusta 10 16 p m Ar. Augusta 5 00 a m Ar. Atlanta 6 20 a m Ar. Augusta... 500 a m Ar. Atlanta... 6 20 a m DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta... 9 27 a m Lv. Decatur... 9 45 a m Ar. Decatur... 9 30 a m Ar. Atlanta... 10 15 a m COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta ... 6 15 p m Lv. Covington ... 5 40 am
Lv. Decatur ... 6 15 p m Lv. Covington ... 5 40 am
Lv. Decatur ... 6 51 p m Lv. Decatur ... 72 3 am
Ar. Covington ... 8 05 p m Ar. Atlanta ... 7 55 am
MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY No. 81 WESTWARD. | No. 32 EASTWARD.

MORE OF THE HOME.

Daytonion Gives Some Interesting Facts Concerning It. :

Coroner H But the Scheme Falls Throughing the arriv

or notice in vesterday's Constitution. said Mr. R. E. Corcoran, yesterday, "an inter-view with Mr. Charles Behre in regard to a recent visit he paid to the soldiers home at Dayton, Ohio. The interview attracted my attention from the fact that I am a native of Hill was Dayton, and the subject is one which might ing his dea be disborated to a considerable extent to the milghtenment and interest of your readers.

"The home at Dayton is called the central informed his informed his

branch of the national homes for disabled vol-unteer soldiers. It was first established teresting one was soon made a state home, so as to allow the inmates to vote, it being believed at the time inmates to vote, it being believed at the time that they would all vote the republican some of their ticket."

"Did this prove the case?"

"Not exactly. The first state election under the new order of things was held, I think, in "Not exactly. The first state election under the new order of things was held, I think, in 1868, and among the challengers stationed at the soldiers' home polls was no less a man than the late Clement L. Vallandingham. He—them. Thu the soldiers' home polis was no less a man infly and the than the late Clement L. Vallandingham. Hestayed there from the time the polls were copened until they were closed, and challenged during the day hundreds of the veterans. It grandchild write. The wife. The wife. The wife. The mid that the surmise as to the political so of the veterans was incorrect, as if them voted the democratic ticket, recent elections the home has been wirely divided politically. After the above referred to, the home was again ander its control. Married men whose didnot stan before the second wife of ardner we showed the showed the second wife. inions of the veterans was incorrect, as opinions of the veterans was incorrect, as many of them voted the democratic ticket, and at recent elections the home has been about evenly divided politically. After the election above referred to, the home was again transferred to the federal government, and is now under its control. Married men whose lies reside outside of Ohio, cannot vote

here."

"This is but one of several homes, there. Where are the others?"

"The other homes for disabled volunteer soldiers are located at Bath, Me., Milwaukee, Wis., and Hampton Roads, Va. The home at Dayton is by far the most comprehensive in the system, and it is thought that at no distant dry a motion will be made in congress to consolidate all the homes with the one at Dayton. There is a home for disabled soldiers of the regular army at Washington, D. C.

"Shortly after the close of the war, and before the Dayton home had been thoroughly organized and perfected, Comte de Paris, the most educated, liberal and refined scion of the Bourbon family of France paid a visit to the home at Dayton and addressed the veterans and thousands of citizens who had gone to the home to hear him.

and thousands of citizens who had gone to the home to hear him. Among other things the illustrious Frenchman made use of the following language, which is remarkable, coming from such a source (the lineal descendant of a long line of French kings and the very quintersence of aristocracy and monatchy): "It has been said that republics are ungrateful, and the history of the past has, proved the assertion to be correct, but it has remained for the United States of America, the mighty giant of the western hemisphere whose coincritone was laid by the immortal Washington, to give the lie to the statement. These maimed soldiers before me, who received their wounds fighting for their country and who are now provided by that country with all the comforts of a home, with no fear of their future comfort to haunt them, can each all say that republics are not ungrateful. The sentiment was applauded to the scho."

'How many men are there at the Dayton

There are between 4,000 and 5,000 inmates "There are between 4,000 and 5,000 inmates of the home. They have a home, indeed. They get their board, clothes and washing free. They all receive pensions from the government. No appropriation is necessary for the maintenance of the home. It is wholly sustained by the interest on unclaimed bounties, and salaries due soldiers who were killed during the war, and for which no claimants have appeared."

"The arrangements are complete?"
"The home is located on one of the most beautiful sites in the celebrated Miami valley. Besides the buildings for the comfort of the veterans there is a large library building, in which are located the Mrs. Putnam and General Thomas libraries; two churches (Protestant and Catholic), where the spiritual wants are ministered to by a minister and a priest, salaried by the government; a theater, in which amusements are given during the winter, and at which a stock company is stationed every summer; a hospital, in which at last accounts there were not less than three patients who hadnot been outside thewalls since the war; a fire engine house, billiard room, bowling alley, printing office, eigar manufactors. bowling alley, printing office, eigar manufac. tory, laundry, etc. Those soldiers who want to work are 'furnished with employment, for which they are paid in addition to their pensions."

"Who is at the head of the institution?" "Who is at the head of the institution?"
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Brown, who held the position until about five
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and is accordingly not so well liked. Among
the board of managers of the national soldiers
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BICYCLE RACING IN APRIL. Preparations Leing Made For a Big Meet at

Preparations Leing Made For a Big Meet at the Exposition Grounds.

The Atlanta Bicycie club has decided to hold a race meeting in April.

The announcement of this fact will be pleasant news to everybody. The bicycle racing was one of the most interesting features of the Piedmont exposition, and those races awakened widespread interest in this sport.

At the regular meeting of the Heycle club on Thursday evening, Mr. Homer Reid, chairman of the racing committee, stated that all that was necessary to insure the success of the meet was a small amount of money for preliminary advertising. The use of Piedmont park has been offered. The Fairburn race will be repeated later on.

On motion, an assessment of five dollars was made on each of the members.

The chief object of the meeting was to discuss this race meet. It was decided that it should take place in April, and the prizes to be offered were left to the discretion of the racing committee, and the amount to be expended was not to exceed \$300.

The question of club uniforms was then discussed, but nothing was decided upon. Several new members were then received, and after the reading of the treasurer's report, the club adjourned,

The bicycle club expects to do big things his season. The members desire to raise from this race meet money, not culy to pay for the prizes offered, but to fit up good quarters for the club meetings, and also to buy each member of the club a uniform. The track at the Picamont park will be been, and there will be some of the best and most exciting races are witnessed in the south.

The bicycle club is a good organization, and all they need to accomplish great results is a little encouragement.

Evenings With Our Poets.

The first secture of this series was greatly enjoyed.

The first feature of this series was greatly enjoyed by a fine audience, composed of our best catagus. A large number of ticket-holders were prevented, by the severe weather, from attending. Dr. Scot bus decided to admit these to the next lecture without middle on the second lecture with the amounted as early as practicable. Evenings With Our Poets.

Leads to a

showed that her husband bowl. The whipping, a into her room belaboring broke the do

temple and quite freely, again when called in to On Tuesd taken sick. treated him

THI Second Day

statements :

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1 15 pm 10:35 pm + 8:15 am * 9:50 am + 1:40 pm

ENGLISHADIAMOND BRAND DIAMOND BRAND TAKE NO OTHER

Metal Shingles

PETER LYNCH.

VAN NOORDEN & CO.,

65 Whitehall Street.

ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA Retail Dealer in

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

LYON & MEALY, Chicago, IL

THE ATLANTA & FLORIDA RAILROAD

Trains leave from and arrive at E. T., V & G. Ry.

Rer Depot.

N. DUNN,
President.
Chief Engineer.
II. C. HARRIS, General Manager. CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS

TIME FABLE NO. 3. F In Effect November 22, 1887

No. 1. | No. 3. 6 30 am 2 30 pm 6 40 am 2 40 pm 6 51 am 2 51 pm 7 02 am 3 02 pw 7 15 am 3 15 pm 7 26 am 3 26 pm 7 34 am 3 34 pm 7 29 am 3 39 pm 7 62 am 3 62 pm 8 10 am 4 10 pm North Bound No. 2 ! No. 4

d, and to have nge the same at sift, grant devise old and convey or interest thereor interest there-rsonal or mixed; but for promoting of theology; to consistently with and the United remed necessary ig of the itrustees, bool of theology, 8 50 am 5 00 pm 9 08 am 5 18 pm 9 21 am 5 31 pm 9 26 am 5 26 pm 9 25 am 5 45 pm 9 35 am 5 45 pm 10 08 am 6 03 pm 10 21 am 6 31 pm 10 30 am 6 40 pm All trains run to East Tennessee, Virginia and corgia passenger depot in East Rome.
Connect at Rome with East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and with Rome railroad a Cedartown with East and West Railroad of Alabarra. F. H. HARRIS, Acting Supt;

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AGUSTA, GA., Sept. 17th 1837.

Commencing sunday, 18th Instant, the following
assenger schedule will be operated:
Ag Trains run by 90th meridian time.

No. 27 WEST-DAILY. ancy E. Pittman, ittman, represents uties of said trust.

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Ordinary. Y. ORDINARY'S arthajJ. Mulligan stration on the escensed. This is, to file their objectors the first Monli then be granted No. 28 EAST-DAILY.

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS. Lv. Atlanta 800 a m Lv. Augusta 10 45 a m Ar. Gainesville 825 p m Lv. Macon 110 a m Ar. Athens 505 p m Lv. Milledgeville 919 a m At. Washington 22 0 p m Lv. Washington 11 20 a m Ar. Macon 600 p m Ar. Augusta 35 p m Lv. Athens 900 a m Ar. Augusta 35 p m Lv. Athens 545 p m NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL

sous concerned, to be before the firs I guardian should Lv. Atlanta.......... 9 06 p m Lv. Augusta......... 10 15 p m Ar. Augusta........ 6 20 a m Ar. Atlanta........ 6 20 a m DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta 9 27 a m Lv. Decatur 9 55 a m

Ar. Decatur 9 30 a m Ar. Atlanta 10 15 a m

Cents Home for Political Purpose but the Scheme Falls Through-The Present Officers.

"I notice in yesterday's Constitution. aid Mr. R. E. Corcoran, yesterday, "an inter-view with Mr. Charles Behre in regard to a recent visit he paid to the soldiers' home at Dayton, Ohio. The interview attracted my on from the fact that I am a native of Dayton, and the subject is one which might be elaborated to a considerable extent to the elightenment and interest of your readers.

"The home at Dayton is called the central branch of the national homes for disabled vol-unteer soldiers. It was first established unteer soldiers. It was first established shortly after the war as a national kome, butwas soon made a state home, so as to allow the inmates to vote, it being believed at the time that they would all vote the republican

"Did this prove the case?" "Not exactly. The first state election under the new order of things was held, I think, in the soldiers' home polls was no less a man than the late Clement L. Vallandingham. Ho stayed there from the time the polls were opened until they were closed, and challenged during the day hundreds of the veterans. It ons of the veterans was incor opinions of the veterans was incorrect, as many of them voted the democratic ticket, and at recent elections the home has been about evenly divided politically. After the election above referred to, the home was again transferred to the federal government, and is now under its control. Married men whose families reside outside of Ohio, cannot vote

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The election of officers for the positive diseases of the uncrust. to work are 'furnished with employment, for which they are paid in addition to their pen-

"Who is at the head of the institution?"

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"Are the inmates foreigners, or native-born?"

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"Most of the inmates are of foreign birth, and Ireland and Germany have by far the largest representation. The veterans are generally well behaved, but many of them when they draw their pensions go to Dayton and get howing drunk, are arrested and fined; they are then taken to the home, put in the guard house for ten or twenty days, and their fines are deducted from their pays pension, payment. house for ten or twenty days, and their fines are deducted from their next pension payment. "Visitors from all parts of the United States visit the home, and the register bears the names of people from every civilized nation of the earth. No more beautiful place could be visited than this home, and no more interesting sight could be seen than to see those four or five thousand maimed and battle-scarred veterans as they sit down at one time to dinner."

BICYCLE RACING IN APRIL.

Preparations Being Made For a Big Meet at The Atlanta Bicycie club has decided to The Atlanta Bicycie club has decided to hold a race meeting in April.

The announcement of this fact will be pleasant news to everybody. The bicycle racing was one of the most interesting features of the Piedmont exposition, and those races awakened widespread interest in this sport.

At the regular meeting of the Ricycle club on Thursday evening, Mr. Homer Reid, chairman of the racing committee, stated that all that was necessary to insure the success of the meet was a small amount of money for preliminary advertising. The use of Piedmont park has been obtained, and a large number of prizes have been offered. The Fairburn face will be repeated later on.

On motion, an assessment of five dollars was made on each of the members.

The chief object of the meeting was to discuss this race meet. It was decided that it should take place in April, and the prizes to be offered were left to the discretion of the racing committee, and the amount to be expended was not to exceed \$400.

The question of club uniforms was then discussed, but nothing was decided upon. Several new members were then received, and after the reading of the treasurer's report, the club adjourned,

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The bievele club expects to do big things this season. The members desire to raise from this race meet money, not only to pay for the prizes offered, but to fit up good quarters for the club meatings, and also to buy each member of the club a uniform. The track at the Picament park will be repaired; yery many of the best amateur champion racers from all over the country will be here, and there will be some of the best and most exciting races are witnessed in the south.

The bievele club is a good organization, and all they need to accomplish great results is a

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A THREE PRONGED FORK

MORE OF THE HOME. Leads to a Big Sensation Among the Fourth A Daytonion Gives Some Inter-Ward Negroes.
"She killed her father with a Tork." esting Facts Concerning It. :

Coroner Haynes was sitting in his carriage in front of police headquarters yesterday await-

in front of police headquarters vesterday awaiting the arrival of an officer to organize a jury of inquest when he made that remark. In a short time the officer came, and then the coroner drove to a small dilapidated but on Fortune street, in the extreme northeastern portion of the city, where an old negro man, attired for the grave, was resting beside an empty coffin.

The dead negro was Edmund Hill.

Hill was an old negro and the rumors touching his death were of a sensational character when they first reached Coroner Haynes's ears Barly in the morning a negro woman known as Francis Westen approached an officer and informed him that Edmund Hill, a relative of her's, had been killed. The story was an interesting one.

as Prancis Weston approached an efficer and informed him that Edmund Hill, a relative of her's, had been killed. The story was an interesting one.

"Why," said she, "that old man has his second wife and his son has a wife. Those two women between them have made the old man's hairs turn gray and then when he resented some of their insults, two weeks ago last Saturday, the wife of his son drove a fork into his back and he died from the wound."

The officer at once began investigating the story. In the neighborhood where the old man had lived it was ascertained that he and his daughter-in-law did not live together peacefully and that frequent rows occurred between them. Three weeks ago today the last row took place. Upon that day the woman, who is known as Lizzie Hill, whipped the old man's grandchild—her husband's child by his first write. The old man undertock to stop the whipping, and the girl drove a fork into him, making a wound which resulted in his death. Such was the general story, but when the coroner got through with the case the story did not stand the test.

Before the jary, Mandy Hill, the old man's second wife, Francis Weston and Lovie Gardner were introduced. The testimony showed that Lizzie Hill undertook to whip her husband's child because it had broken a bowl. The old man protested against the whipping, and the woman carried the child into her room, and locking the door, began belaboring it with a strap. The old man broke the door in and rescued the child. Then his daughter-in-law sprang at him and he picked up a chair. The woman grabbed a three-pronged fork and made at the old man. She struck him a blow upon the side of the face. The points of the fork entered the skin near the temple and made as light wound, which bled quite freely. She was in the act of striking again when some negro woman, who had been called in to quell the disturbance, caught her arm.

On Tuesday after the fight the old negro was taken sick. Dr. Couch was called in and

arm.
On Tuesday after the fight the old negro was On Tuesday after the fight the old negro was taken sick. Dr. Couch was called in and treated him for pneumonia. He continued to grow werse and his wife sent for Dr. Powell. Dr. Powell found that Dr. Couch's treatment was correct and was himself powerless to save the old man and he died about two o'clock Friday morning. After the death, Dr. Couch was applied to for a burial certificate, but declined to give it because he had not treated the patient last. Then Dr. Powell was applied to the certificate. Powell was asked for the certificate and gave it. Frances Weston, who made the sensational statements to the officer was placed upon the stand, and in a lengthy story attempted to deny everything. The jury disposed of the case by returning a verdict in which death was ascribed to pneumonia.

THE ECLECTIC DOCTORS.

Second Day's Proceedings of Their Convention. The members of the Georgia Eclectic Medi-cal association were early in their places yes-terday morning, and the convention was called to order at nine o'clock. The first discussion arose with regard to the

The first discussion arose with regard to the case of a negro man who was wounded in a railway accident. The man had a piece of his skull, two by three inches in size, taken from his head, and he wholly recovered from the effects of the accident and the delicate surgical operation. Dr. M. C. Martin brought the case to the attention of the body and discussed it at considerable length. Several other members took part in the discussion.

An interesting paper on "Hydrophobia and its Treatment," was read by Dr. King and discussed by Doctors Nance, Goss, Durham, Delbridge, Hammond and others,

Dr. Fisher made a report of a case of the discocation of the humcrus, and Drs. Durham,

The election of officers for the next year resulted as follows:

Dr. G. W. Delbridge, of Atlanta, president;
Dr. J. W. McGrath, of Macon, first vice president; Dr. W. C. Fisher, of Bolton, second vice president; Dr. W. M. Durham, secretary, and Dr. George D. Pattersen, treasurer.

The national convention takes place in Detroit, Michigan, next June. The following delegates to the convention were elected:
Dr. J. W. Beale, of Atlanta; Dr. W. A. Anstin, of Atlanta; Dr. A. L. Hand, of Faceville, Dr. F. D. Durham, of Maxeys; Dr. J. W. McGraw, of Macon; Dr. George D. Patterson, of Atlanta; Dr. J. H. Goss, of Decatur; Dr. H. H. Green, of Atlanta: Dr. A. L. Nance, of Jug Tavern; Dr. J. T. Elder, of Elder: Dr. W. R. Robertson, of High Shoals; Dr. William King, of LaGrange; Dr. T. J. Collins, of McIvers, Dr. Joseph H. Hand, of Milner: Dr. W. C. Fisher, of Bolton; Dr. R. T. Hillman, of Dawson, Dr. G. W. Delbridge, of Atlanta.

T. Hillman, of Dawson, Dr. G. W. Delbridge, of Atlanta.

Dr. Alexander Wilder, secretary of the National Electric Medical association, was present and made a very interesting address.

A vote of thanks was given to Governor Gordon, to The Constitution and the Macon Telegraph.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

FROM THE NORTHEAST.

Special Excursion From New York Via

A Special Excursion From New York Via Atlanta.

On the morning of the 8th instant there will pass through Atlanta a large party of prominent New York and New England people on their way to Jacksonville.

The tour is one of those conducted by the Pennsylvania railroad. The route is somewhat unusual for people bound for Jacksonville and Florida, but doubtless proves more attractive than that along the Atlantic coast line as it allows of a much better and more thorough view of southern points of interest. The route lies over the Pennsylvania railroad's main line, through the celebrated Chester valley to Harrisburg, thence over the Cumberland Valley railroad to Hagerstown, thence by the Shenandoah valley, via Luray and the Natural bridge, to Roanoke, thence v:a the Norfolk and Western, through the fertile agricultural and rich mineral region of southwestern Virginia, to Bristol, thence over the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georg'a system, across the state of Tennessee, to Cleveland, thence through Georgia, via Dalton, Atlanta, and Macon, to Jesup, and thence via the Savannah, Florida and Western railway to Jacksonville.

The party which leaves New York on the 6th will contain a number of people of prominence.

"Florida travel is heavier than ever known

"Florida travel is heavier than ever known before at this season," said Mr. L. J. Ellis, of the East Tennessee, yesterday. "Our Florida trains are croweed."

The people of the north seem to be taking advantage of the low rates, and the tide has turned from California to Florida. SHE DON'T BELONG IN ATLANTA.

SHE DON'T BELONG IN ATLANTA.

A Letter and a Photograph Come From South Carelina—What They Were.

The Air-Line mail brought to police head-quarters yesterday a letter from Shefby, N. C. In the letter informed the Atlanta police department that Lucy McCay, a young white girl, was in jail in that place, and that she claimed to have a home and family in Atlanta. She was jailed, so the letter said, because she was living with a negro man. The photograph represented Lucy McCay as a brunette, with straight bangs, a big mouth, big ears and big eyes. The directory at police headquarters, as well as the private notebooks and memory of the members of the ferce, fall to show Lacy McCay as a citizen at any time of Atlanta.

JEWELER, 55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

Belvidere Oyster Co. Oysters 25 cts per qt. Cor. Pryor, under Metro politan Hotel. Telephone

BABY CARRIAGES Of the latest styles and in great variety, at prices lower than anywhere. NUNNAL-LY'S, 36 Whitehall street.

COURT AND CAPITOL. Impenings of a Day in the Departments of State and Government.

State and Government.

Nothing of great importance took place at the capitol and custom house yesterday.

Judge Nispert said yesterday that he does not think Governor Gordon will get back from New York Sunday.

The time allowed the insurance companies doing business in this state for filing their yearly and half yearly statements was out night before last. Afthe fire insurance companies—forty-four in number—have sent in their reports, but some of the life insurance companies—about a dozen—have not complied with the law, and there will probably be some shutting out.

with the law, and there will probably be some shutting out.

Yesterday Clerk Sperr, of the state treasury, sent Treasurer Windsor, of the lunatic asylum, a check for \$17,500, the allowance for the first quarter of 1888.

These items were recorded in the comptroller-general's office yesterday: Insurance fees, \$101; insurance agents taxes, \$10; fees for the inspection of fertilizers—A. F. Wooly, \$1,436.27, J. H. Pate, \$4,205.21; J. W. Murphy, \$8,687.13; general taxes—Famin county, \$1,549.23; Chattahoochee county, \$225.62. Deputy Marshal Cape brought down Alley Shinley, arrested in Habersham for breaking the revenue law. Commissioner Gaston committed him to Fulton county jail in default of bond. Wayne Harper was brought in by Deputy Grant from Banks county, committed to Fulton jail in default of bond by Commissioner Gaston.

Deputy Collectors Alexander and Moses seized a sixty-gallon still near Mill creek, in Cherokee county, run by Thomas C. Sane and William Wehnner.

Deputy Collector Ringer seized and destroyed two wooden stills in Pike county. One held twenty-five, the other one hundred gallons.

The County Courtho THE CITY COURT will meet Monday morning, Judge Howard Van Epps presiding. The civil docket will be called, and about three weeks will be devoted to civil business.

JUDGE MARSHALL J. CLARKE will hear sev-JUDGE MARSHALL J. CLARKE Will herr several important cases in chambers this morning. Messrs. Walter R. Brown and Rhett & O'Bryan will argue a motion for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the business of Dr. Theodore Schumann, the druggist. ORDINARY CALHOUN took a run into the country yesterday.

SOLICITOR FRANK O'BRYAN has fitted up his office in handsome and comfortable style. his office in handsome and comfortable style.

THE NEW GRAND JURY will hold its first

meeting next week. My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her; now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

THE TECHNOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

The Contract for the Workshop Building Awarded to Pettit & DeHaven, of Macor. The technological commission took another turn at the grounds yesterday and after inspec-tion and conference decided to close a contract with Mess. Pettit & DeHaven, of Macon, for the erection of the workshop building of the school of technology.

The work will be begun at once and pushed rapidly to completion. The cost of the building will be \$20,000.

You CAN CURE A SORE THROAT with the help of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for Coughs, and all Throat and Lung Diseases.

Immense stock of Shoes and Hats to suit everybody, just opened at McKeldin & Carl-

Supreme Court of Georgia. October Term, The following decisions were rendered on yes terday. They will be published in a day or two:

ALBANY CREUIT.

No. 3. Larke et al., ex'rs., vs. Cle tham. Reversed.

No. 6. Parker vs. Chestmut et al., ex'rs. Reversed.

No. 9. Dixon vs. State. Affirmed.

No. 12. N. & A. F. Tift & Co. vs. Dunn. Affirmed.

No. 13. Smith vs. Rust. Reversed.

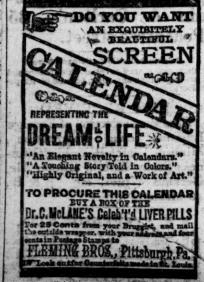
No. 18. Nussbaum & Co. et al. vs. Price et al. Reversed. 1887. versed.

The court then adjourned until this afternoon. A recess of two weeks will be 'aken, and argument of cases of the unfinished portion of the present term will begin on the 19th instant.

The Queen and Crescent Route (Cincinnati Southern Ry.), famous for the speed of its trains and excellent condition of track, is now running a through sleeper from Cincinnati to Atlanta on the limited express, the time en route being 14 hours only. Half a day is saved over other routes between the two cities.

STAMPS of all denominations for sale at Con-tution business office. Openuntile p. m. tf Family Gathering.

It is sweet for "Brethren to dwell together in unity," and to look each other in the face. It is in unity," and to look each other in the face. It is hoped that just such an occasion will Sunday night be at Payne's chapel. An invitation has been and is extended to every member to be present on Sunday at 7 p. m., for at informal religious and social service. The chapel is doing well with full congregation, but it is decired that every member will come to this service, so that they may know each other better.



MY SPRING SAMPLES JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.'S

IF O RI

SUITS TO MEASURE

ARE NOW READY.

Call and examine and leave order. I am selling Fall Goods at greatly reduced GEO. MUSE, 38 WHITEHALL ST.

DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY AND STERLING The latest Novelties for the I STERLING SILVERWARE The latest Novelties for the Holidays. The best \$5.00 Watch in the world. Watch repairing a Specialty. J. S. DOYLE, Jeweler, 51 Whitehall Street.

HAVE YOU READ

THORNTON'S BOOK STORE Telephone 236, and we will send you a copy. This book is decidedly the "Hit" of this year. We also have the following books, all of which are new: "MR. BARNES, OF NEW YORK," paper edition,

0 cents.
"MARVIL." the Duchess last, 25 cents.
"A LIFE INTEREST," Mrs. Alexander.
"A STORMY WEDDING," by Mrs. Mary E. Bryan. nper 25 cents.
"ONLY A GOVERNESS," is the title of "ROSA N.

"ONLY A GOVERNESS," is the title of "ROSA N. CARY." just out, in paper 25 cents.
"PARADISE." is a new one just out, by Lloyd 8. Bryan. This, like Mr. Putter, is having a large sale, and is very popular.
"FREE JUE" again, and other stories by Uncle Remus; cloth by mail, \$1.00, and a number of others which our space will not allow us to mention. We keep up with the new books as fast as out, and shall be glad to fill any order for same at all times. E. H. & J. R. Thornton, Leading Art Dealers. Pine Stationery, Steel Engravings, Proof Etchings, Pastels, Potographs, Oil Paintings, etc.

We manufacture all styles of Picture Frames, at the very lowest prices. Cur stock of Mouldings, in Bronze, Guilt and Hand-carved is the largest south. Crayon and Canvas Sketches for artist made to order by

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ONLY Send us your orders. We guarantee satisfaction. Prices of artists/material given on application. Ladies' fine Stationery and visiting cards, Menu, Cirds, etc. Stamping on Silk Plushes, etc., done free. Call and examine designs.

E. H. & J. R. THORNTON,

Telephone 235.

DR. BROCKETT'S DE-LEC-TA-LAVE Is the Most Efficient Preparation for Cleans ing and Preserving the Teeth Ever Introduced to the Public.



WHAT IT WILL DO.

It will purify the breath, It will prevent the formation of tartar, It will neutralize any acidity of the saliva, It will aid in preserving the teeth, It will cure tender and bleeding gums.

Those who have heretofore neglected the care a.l.l preservation of their teeth should begin this important work at once. For this you will find nothing so efficient at Delectalave. Price 50 cents bottle. For sale by all druggists.

ASA G. CANDLER & CO., The last of the control of the contro

Wholesale Druggists, Gen'l Agts., Atlanta, Ga. feb 2—dly un thornt 7p

Tax Payers Take Notice.

In obedience to an order passed by the honorable board of County Commissioners at their regular session in October last, I hereby give notice to all tax payers, who reside inside the city limits but own real estate outside the city in the county of Fulton, in making their returns to the tax receiver for 1888, must give in the number of acres they own and the number of the land lot and district in which it is located, and where they own real estate in more than one land lot they must give the number of acres owned in each lot and the district, 14th or 17th. Respectfully,

J. O. HARRIS, Tax Receiver Fulton Co., Ga.

Dunlap Hats in spring styles will be opened today at Mc-Keldin & Carlton's, sole agents for Atlanta. EVER READY

SUBSTITUTE FOR WHALEBONE

Made of Best Spring Steel.
Guaranteed Perspiration Proof.
Leading
Dressmakers Prefer Them.
For sale by all first-class dry goods stores. Moot Marsh & Co., wholesale dealers. Address E. G. BRISTOL,
26 Carondolet street, New Orleans, La.
tues th and 7.

\$1,000 CHALLENGE.

We claim for our machine the following points or superiority: Ease of manipulation, durability and speed—the essential qualities in a writing machine. Its case of manipulation is unquestioned. To test is durability requires many years of actual use that its superior speed can be demonstrated in a few

moments.

We challenge all other writing machines to a speed test, as follows:

The umpire to be selected by our competitors, Deposit. Each competitor to deposit with the umpire a certified cirect, payable to his order, for \$1,500. Competing machines to write capitals and small letters.

Time. Before March 1st, 1838. The test to take alace not carlier than one month after the first acceptance of this challenge.
Place, New York city, in some convenient hall, to esclected by our competitors and to be paid for by observed the second of the convenient hall, to the selected by our competitors and to be paid for by observed the second of the convenient hall, to Place, New York city, in some convenient hall, to be selected by our competitors and to be paid for by ourselves.

Number of operators. Each competing machine to be represented by three operators, with an instrument for each. The aggregate time of each to be considered in making the award.

Matter to be written. The declaration of independence. This may be committed to memory, or written from dictation. If dictated, each operator may select his or her own reader.

Triais. Each operator to have the privilege of three triais.

Deductions for errors. A deduction of one second for every omitted, misspelled or mispplaced word. A deduction of one-fifth second for every omitted punctation mark or capital letter.

Disposal of proceeds, \$500 to be equally divided amongst the operators of the winning team. The balance to be donated to the Grantmonument and.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT.

389 Broadway, N. Y.

Full stock at 2½ Marietta st.

Full stock at 23/4 Marietta st. W. T. CRENSHAW.

DEADLY PARALLEL COLUMN

HOYT & THORN CHEAP CASH GROCERS, 90 WHITEHALL ST. 90

We invite your inspection. Our Prices-Best Goods. 135₄ lbs. Gran. Sugar.
15 lbs Extra C Sugar.
25 lbs Regal Patent Flour.
25 lbs Rose Patent Flour.
25 lbs Rose Patent Flour.
25 lbs Rose Patent Flour.
25 lbs Hudnut's Grifs.
Large Dove Hams, per lb.
Small Dove Hams, per lb.
Dove Breakfast Pacon, per lb..
2 lb cans Armour's Corned Beef 6 cans Columbia River Salmon.
1 doz 2 lb cans Tomatocs.
13 bars Glory Soap.
Preserves, pure fruit, per lb..
4 ibs. any kind Jelly.
Vermant Maple Syrup. New Dates, per 10.
Large Fancy French Prunes.
3 lbs. new Turkish Prunes.
Fancy Raisins, 1. Layer.
Shrewsbury Cutsup, pt size.
Len & Perrins' Sauce.
Faker's 1 lb cake Choe date. Fancy Lemons, per doz....

REMOVAL -OF THE-Linen Store!

I WOULD RESPECTEULLY INFORM MY PA-trons that I have moved to the corner of White-hall and Alabama, and will open Wednesday with a full line of HOUSEHOLD LINENS—wholesaic and WILLIAM ERSKINE.

CANNON BALL TRAIN! -VIA-

Atlanta & West Point R. R. —FOR—

COLUMBUS, GA. Fare Atlanta to Columbus via Opelika \$2.90!

Which reduces rates to all points on Mobile and Girard, and Columbus and R me Railroads, Union Springs, Troy, Eufaula and all points south of Co-lumbus. Rate Atlanta to Opelika \$2.90! Which reduces all rates to points on Columbus and Western Railroad.

Western Railroad.
Tickets limited.
GECIL GABBETT,*
Gen'l Manager.
C. H. CROMWELL,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Nontgomery, Ala. JNO. A. Gl E.
Pass, Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

LUMBER WANTED. 100,000 Feet Dry Ash and quartered Sawed Oak, 1 and 2 inch.

THE BOYD & BAXTER FURNITURE FACTORY W. R. JONES & CO. PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFERS

Grand Opening

Merchant Tailoring Dep'tm't FEBRUARY 15TH

We have now in store, all the Novelties and new Spring Styles of Foreign and Domestic Cloths, Cassimeres Cheviots, Worsteds, Corkscrews, Bannockburns, Tricots, Granites, Flannels, to which we invite your inspection. We guarantee a perfect fit.

Our Cutters are

HARRY McKAY. REAL ESTATE.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S Real Estate Column.

TODAY'S BARGAINS.

\$650 for one of the choicest and best located lot in West End, 20x200 feet. A bargain can be had, if application be made at A bargain can be had, it application be made at once, in seven acres of choice vacant land, corner McDauicl and Rockwell streets. The property lies well for sub-division, and a good profit can be realized by selling in lots. Price \$500 per acre.

\$50 per acre for 50 acre tract on Simpson street road, only 2½ miles from city limits. A rare bargain.

\$500—For 3-room house on lot 25x113½ on Pettis street.

street. \$2,000—For 9 3-room houses on lot 50x114, on corne Ma: tin and Jones street, now renting for \$2 uilding lot. 40x200 feet. on north

si, (to—for free building lot, 40x200 reet, on north side Ellis street, near Calhoun street. \$1,100—for beautiful lot, 50x196, on East Fair street. \$2,00—for 100 acres choice land within 4 miles of "artersville; convenient to schools and churched nice 4 room cottage, veranda, etc., on the prop nice 4 room cottage, venature, errly.

\$000 each for 3 lots 50 feet front on south side Bowden street, between Feachtree and Picdmont fair grounds, in beautiful cak grove.

\$1,00. for choice varant lot on west side of Peachtree street, 100x200, opposite Henry Leonard's.

\$3,000 for nice six-room cottage and servants house on orderner Spring and James streets, within two minutes' walk of first M. E. church; lot 50x100.

\$2,50 for six-room cottage on morth side Caim, mear corner of Caurtland street; good lot, 50x100.

\$550—Pach for 7 lots, 90x3.0 feet, on Gordon street, west End. in beautiful onk grove.

West End. in beautiful onk grove.

West End. in beautiful onk grove.

\$5,0.0 - For a beautiful home of 14 rooms and large
lot, 100x105 feet, on Gordon street, West End;
splendid mineral water on the lot.

\$6.0 - For a lovely lot, 50x270 feet, on Lawton street,
West End.

\$500 - Each for 4 lots, each 50x270, adjoining above
on Lawton street, West End.

\$600 - Each for 3 lots in West End, 53x270 feet, on
Oak street.

Oak street. \$500-Each for 4 lots, \$0x210, on Mineral Spring

Onk street,

500—Each for 4 lots, 50x210, on Mineral Spring
street, West End.

5(00—For a large lot, 100x197 feet, with store house
and office for a wagon or coal yard, just opposite
E. T., V. & G. railre ad dept and new proposed
site of new grand passenger depot. A great bargain in this.

2,000—For one 3-room and one 2-room houses on lots
each 40x100 feet, on Valentine, between old
Wheat and Green streets.

570—Each for two 2-room houses, ceiled and plastered, on lots 50x100 each, on Green street.

500—Each for two varant lots on Dohme street,
5x200 feet, near roundhonse of E. T. railrad.

2,500—For nice 7-room house, lot 50x140 feet, on Crumley street.

\$2,200—For 6-room house, lot 130x140 feet, on Crimbley street.
\$2,100—For 4-room house, lot 140x104, corner Pulliam and Cromley streets.
\$2,500—For 5-room cottage, 50x150, on Smith street.
\$2,500—For a 3-room house, lot 5 x1.0, on Pulliam street. street. 22,000—For 5-room house, lot 57x190, on East Hunter. corner King street. 31,700—For 5-room cottage, lot 50x71, on Georgia 2. 100-For 5-room house, f0x100, on Connelly street.
2. 200-For 5-room cottage, lot f0x150, East Ellis st,
33,5,0-For 6-room cottage, lot f0x150, corner Jackson street and Highland avenue.
2.000-For large louse of 7 rooms, lot 50x100, on
East Baker street.

East Baker street.

1.2.20—For broom house, lot 50x1:0, on Houston at.
A near, new Boulevard cottage, near Decaur
street, for 85:0; on fine lot with east front.
The best corner store lot on Decauta street, with a
neat, new, and well finished cottage. This cottage and choice store lot only \$2,800, if taken
this week.

1.00—For neat, new 3 room cottage on good Decatur street lot, this side Boulevard.
Choice, vacant and Improved property in all parts
of the city.

No. 1 Marietta street, corner Peachtree.

ARTISTS' MATERIAL,

A. P. TRIPOD, Paints, Oils, WINDOW CLASS. Artists Materials

A SPECIALTY.

Agents for Anti-Kalsomine The best and cheapest preparation for finishings, walls and ceilings of dwellings, churches, stores, etc. Send for color cards, testi-

monials, etc. 45 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.

OUN, Ordinary. Y, COURT OF ary 3, 1888.—The ation of Sallie K. a twelve months' dren having filed 1 are hereby cited the next March cation should not OUN, Ordinary. Y, ORDINARY'S
ah P. Chisolm has
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objections, if any
louday in March,
ted said applicant
__ CALHOUN,
Ordinary

Y, ORDINARY'S
Carroll Payne, adesents that he has
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hay in May next,
not be discharged

tc., etc. DOUGLASS, MARTIN, or Petitioners.

RONG, C. S. C. ars of record i RONG, C. S C.

Y, ORDINARY'S

OUN, Ordinary.

ntending to travel

THE WEATHER REPORT.

BTATIONS.	Ba	7	3 W	IND.	Rainfall	Weather
	rometer	ermometer	Dew Point	Velocity		
Mobile	30,26 30,22 30,20	64 6 64 6	0 8E	Calm Calm 6 8	.00 .00 .00 .00	Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Cloudy
Pensacola Corpus Christi Brownsrille Rio Grande	30.24	64 (Cm.	Calm	.00	Clear.

W. EASBY SMITH, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army ometer reduced to sca level

UNDERTAKER.

52 South Pryor street. On call day or night elephone 780. ly FRANK X. BLILEY.

MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting. meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan et Railroad company is called at my office, cor-Hunter and Butter streets, Atlanta, Ga., on Mon-March 12th, 1888, at 11 o'ciock a. m. mch10 J. W. RANKIN, President.

ar DeLion Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar.

tend a special conclave at your asylum, Masonic tronight, 31 inst, at 7 o'clock. Order of Red s with be conferred. Wisi ing Knights invited. order of P'R K WOODWARD, E. C. MOORE, Recorder.

Auction Sale

Monday March 5, 3 p. m.

THESE LOTS ARE ALL CHOICE RESIDENCE lots, near Georgia avenue street car, with finished street. Capitol avenue is the fashionable thoroughfare for residences, good street, good neighbors, sewerage, and in fact everything necessary for comfort. The lots are large, all fronting on Capitol avenue. This is the place to get a lot on casy terms, upon which to make you a first-class home. To men who have money to buy land, a long, tedious argument is unnecessary. You know what Athanta has been, what she is, and what she is likely to be. You know no other place you want to live and raise your family. You know the men who have succeeded best in Atlanta have been those who have buoght h-mes; or if noney left after buying a home, putting it in property on good streets, 'in good localities. Don't be nisled and go off from Atlanta. The world's eyes tre on Atlanta, and such an influx of population as we will have this year has never been seen in Atlanta.

Take our special cars at Gate City Bank building.

Aske our weefal cars at Gate City Bank building, 130 for the sale. Terms ½ cash, ½ 5th November, 130 for the sale. Terms ½ cash, ½ 5th November, 0, with 8 per cent interest.

In the 15th of March we will sell the 100 lots on or, Washington and Capitol avenue. All front.

G. W. Adair, Real Estate Agent.

I have for sale an elegant cottage on West Baker

A large, comfortable residence on Whitehall street, on corner lot.

Beautiful vacant lots on Smith and McDaniel treets, near Whitehall street car line.

A beautiful cottage, a model of architectural conto street cars; water, gas and sidewalk,

Four handsome vacant lots on Decatur street.

A number of well shaded vacant lots, near the

piano factory. Cheap and on long time

A beautiful 7-acre tract in West End. on Main Street, near car line. A beautiful place for a home, or susceptible of subdivision. Also several beautiful building lots in West End, on car line.

I have a large rent list of residences, stores, office,

I give special attention to the rent departme lect rents promptly, look after projecty in the t style, and respectfully solicit the consignment

G. W. ADAIR, 5 Kimball House, Wall stree

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON REAL ESTATE.

Persons wishing to invest in real estate in At-lanta will find it to their interest to call and see our list at our office in James bank. We have improved and unimproved property in large or small quantities in the most desirable por-tion of the city, to suit all classes. tion of the city, to suit all classes.

We can place any quantity of money for parties wishing to lend, on the best security in the city or county.]
We have a splendid residence lot on West Peach-tree near the Hilmonument, which we can sell a Jackson street, which we want a soft you either worth \$5,000.

Call and see us, we know we can saft you either should you desire to rent or purchase.

Place all bargains you have for sale, or houses you have for rent in our hands and we feel confident you will be pleased with the results.

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON, Office in James bank.

Stamps of all denominations for sale at Constitution business office. Open until 9 p. m.

THAT TARIFF BILL.

Strong Talks by Prominent Men on the Great Question.

Variety of Views and a Diversity of Rea and Should Not be Reduced.

ported it to congress and it has been sent all over the country. As a matter of course the politicians and people are talking about this interesting measure, and the people of Atlanta are not backward in giving their views.

ta are not backward in giving their views.

A representative of The Constitution held informal talks with several prominent gentlemen in this city yesterday, and several shades of opinion will be found reflected below:
Doctor H. V. M. Miller was found taking it easy in a soft, swayback chair at his office in the Fitten building. As the reporter entered the unlighted cigar was slowly removed from his mouth, and with it he waved him to a cozy seat.

"What do you think of the tariff bill, doc-

seat.

"What do you think of the tariff bill, doctor?"

"Well, in my opinion the bill has very many defects, but I am willing to accept it in the absence of something better. I can give you my reasons in a very few words. It is not the best bill which could have been framed on the subject, but it is infinitely better than the present state of affairs. The great point to be achieved is the reduction of taxation. This bill, if passed, will bring about a great reduction in taxation. I like it for that reason. That is what the country needs. The bill will assist in ridding the treasury of that tremendous surplus. I like it for that reason. The best way to get rid of that big surplus, in my judgment, is hy a reduction of import duties. That bill will have a tendency to diminish the danger to this country from combinations or "trusts." I like it for that reason. The great object of levying import duties is to raise revenue for the support of the government, and if in raising this money from this source for this purpose alone, incidental protection shall flow from the levying of these duties, to the manufacturing interest of the country, all right, I do not object to that kind of protection. But to levy import duties, simply with a view to the protection of the manufacturies of I this country, would, I think, be unconstitutional. That sort of protection simply takes the earnings from the consumers and gives them to the manufacturers. I don't think that labor ought to be made to pay tribute to capital in that way. If, for instance, by a very heavy import duty on pig iron it should be shut out in the interest of our iron industries, the price of iron would shoot up and the excess paid for it by the consumer would be in the nature of a tax paid by him to enrich the manufacturerer who would grow poorer. If that be true, by reducing the import duty on iron the consumer reaps a distinct benefit. In other words, taxation would be reduced—and I am in favor of the greatest possible reduction of taxation consistent with the sup

sible reduction of taxation consistent with the support of the government.

"You can say too, that I am against the repeal of the internal revenue laws. The bill in question very properly avoids that subject. The internal revenue tax is, I think, the only fair tariff levied by the government. Why? It is a purely voluntary tax paid upon a luxury." Major W. H. Smytne, said: "I am against the tariff bill. It will not accomplish what it professes to accomplish, towit: The ridding of the treasury of that surplus. The reason is plain. The percentage of roduction of import duties on the various articles, will, in my opinion, greatly increase the volume of imports, and the percentage of reduction will be made up in this way. I don't think that the kind of reduction contemplated by the bill will reduce.

"But if congress will go to work and wipe out The in congress will go to work and whe out the internal revenue laws as speedily as possible, the surplus will be cut down about \$90,-000,000, and that would be absolute reduction."

Hon. Benjamin F. Abbott was found walking up and down his office in deep thought.

"What do you think of that tariff bill, colonal."

"But if congress will go to work and wipe out the internal revenue laws as speedily as possible, the surplus will be cut down about \$90,000,000, and that would be also late reduction." Hon. Benjamin F. Abbott was found walking up and down his office in deep thought. "What do you think of that tariff bill, colonel?"

E''ll am for the protection of American industries, and, therefore, I am against that bill. I don't believe it will pass. It certainly ought not to pass. Why, the idea of putting raw wool on the free list and reducing the tariff on iron. It is a shame and it won't work. How do those people in Washington'expect the south cover to develop big woolen factories. She ought to lave several now in every state. How do they expect the south to continue her iron industries which are now forging to the the front and giving our people employment and cord that each income up, but when he failed to find her work. Truly, if that bill passes, Cleveland ought to vet to it in the interest of the south, because it ho is re-elected the south bill passes, Cleveland ought to vet to it in the interest of the south, because if ho is re-elected the south will do the work. Free trade makes me weavy. I want every article of necessity.

the work. Free trade makes me weary. I want every article of necessity which is manufactured in America to be pro-tected and well protected, because I believe, alone, our country can be

properly developed.

"And not a word in the bill about the internal revenue laws. I think about the best way to get rid of the surplus is to wipe out those laws world without end."

Hon. N. J. Hammond said: "I have not read the tariff bill as reported by the ways and means committee, and therefore cannot give an online on it."

means committee, and the control an opinion on it."

"I think the tariff bill a very unwise and injudicious measure," said ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock. "I think this tinkering with the tariff does the country far more harm than to let it alone entirely. It certainly injures the south by frightening capital away. We have room right here in this cotton factory for much more machinery, and but for the unsettled condition of the country on this tariff question.

room right here in this cotton factory for much more machinery, and but for the unsettled condition of the country on this tariff question it would be easy enough to get the capital to put that machinery in. The bill, I think, is simply a political dodge, and to tell you the truth, I don't believe that Mills could carry Texas on any such bill. The professed object of the bill is to get rid of the surplus by reducing the import duties. They can't get rid of the surplus is to wipe out those iniquitous internal revenue laws. I am for the protection of American industries. Free trade was all right for the south before the war, but we have a new state of affairs in the south now, and unless her mannfacturing interests, which are now budding forth, shall be fostered and protected her progress will be greatly retarded. If that bill should become a law the manufactories of the south would receive a severe blow. Their profits would be reduced, and of course that would mean poorer pay for their employes, and thus the laboring man would be injured. Better let the tariff alone.

"As for myself, I wish the surplus in the treasury was double what it is. I wish that it was \$240,000,000 in paying the national debt and spend the other \$120,000,000 in public improvements. Then all that money would be in circulation. Every man, woman and child would get some of it. I don't believe in keeping money tied up."

Colenel Pryor L. Mynatt had not studied

culation. Every man, woman and child would get some of it. I don't believe in keeping money tied up."

Colonel Pryor L. Mynatt had not studied the tariff bili very closely, but had seen enough of it to say: "I would not vote for any such bill, and I do not believe that it will pass in its present shape. If it does pass, I believe that it will greatly injure the south—the best section of this county—a section upon which Providence has freely lavished good gifts. This is not a question of party politics, and I am very sorry that President Cleveland has seen fit to lug it into his message.

"I think the ways and means committee have begun at the wrong end in this bill. The first thing to do is to repeal the internal revenue llaws, and get rid of the surplus. The next thing is to inquire how much the government needs for its support, and to raise the revenue from import duties. I believe that this revenue should be so levied as to protect American industries—particularly the necessaries which are manufactured over here. I think that luxuries such as silks, laces, satins, champagne, etc., should be made to pay very heavy duties. We are just beginning to develop the resources of the south. How can it be done unless these infant industries shall be grotected from foreign competition. Have you any idea of the extreme cheapness of labor in Germany? I was reading the consular report from Germany the other day. Three men work in iron in Germany for the same pay that one man works for in this country. Living is so much cheaper you see. Our iron industries must be protected,

or our laborers will be forced to work at starvation wages or to quit. We are way ahead of Germany, for example, in machinery. They use old fashioned crude machines over there for the manufacture of iron, while we over here use the best, the most improved and costly machinery. Why, it takes about a million dollars to put down the plant for a rolling-mill or first-class furnace in this ccuntry. Of course they can't compete with cheap foreign muchinery and cheap foreign labor and should be protected. But all American industry should be protected. The south is a great sheep-raising section, and yet raw wool is put on the free list. We should have our wool factories as well as England, but we will never have them without ample protection. I told a gentleman the other day who was speaking of how little sheep can live on and how valuable they are that the sheep of the south had only two enemies, the dogs and the tariff.

"That bill is wrong and it would be dangerous for the democratic party to go before the country with it. It would in jure the party.

country with it. It would injure the party, because men you know will vote for their interest. The truth is that the tariff is not, properly, a party question, and while I am a democrat. I think it very unwise to make this outside the party of the party question and while I am a democrat. I think it very unwise to make this

HOW IT AFFECTS BIRMINGHAM.

The Iron Interest Can Stand the Bill, but it Ruins the Timber Trade. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 2 .- [Special.] The iron men and mannfacturers of the city preathed a sigh of relief when they read the Mills tariff bill this morning.

Colonel J. W. Sloss, the pioneer iron manufacturer of this section, thinks the interests of this section would not be seriously affected should the bill become a law. He thinks the mber interests of the state would suffer, and that the bill has many objectionable features Dr. H. M. Caldwell, president of the Elyton Land company—"Our iron interests would not suffer if the bill was pass-ed, and we could make steel rails with a duty of \$11 per ton, but the propo-sition to put lumber on the free list is an outrage, and would ruin the lumber interests of the state, which has recently grown to large

President Seddon, of the Sloss Steel and Iron company, and Vice President Hillman, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and railroad com-pany, all express similar opinions of the bill. They think its passage would not hurt the iron interests of this section, but the lumber, sugar and wool portions would be hard for the Ex-Congressman Hewitt thinks the reduc

Ex-Congressman Hewlit thinks the reduc-tion of seventy-two cents per ton on iron would benefit rather than injure the iron interests of this section. He says for the bill to pass the duty on wool and lumber must be left un-changed, and very little reduction made on

oranged, and very little reduction made on sugar.

William Youngblood, of Alabama, member of the republican national committee, who is a wealthy lumber manufacturer and dealer, said: "The putting of the timber on the free list kills the bill. That would seriously cripple the lumber interests of the south and of the entire northwest." entire northwest."

entire northwest."
Every man quoted expressed confidence in the defeat of the bill in its present shape, and the majority of them think even the compromise cannot be passed at this session.
The Evening Chronicle says editorially that the bill is best then was expressed of the the bill is better than was expected of the Mills committee, but still bad enough to insure

WHERE ARE THEY?

Mrs. Newmier and Bartow Wynn Disappear

Mrs. Maggie J. Newmier, whose infatuation for Bartow Wynn induced her to leave her husband's home, has left the city or is mighty well hid out.

to go and see her parents, and at first the failure to appear in court gave the gentleman no great concern. Inquiry showed, however, that the woman had gone home, and the search that was instituted for her has so far proved furth.

that was instituted for her has so far proved futile.

Captain Couch was stopped yesterday by Mr. Gray and asked if he had any clue as to the woman's whereabouts.

"Neither she nor young Wynn can be found. I think I have a clew, though, that will help me find them."

"And what's that?"

"I learned from a gentleman on the Western and Atlantic railroad that Tuesday night a man and woman left on the eleven o'clock train, and the descriptions answer perfectly."

"And when did you see her last?"

"She was at my home Tuesday afternoon, and that's the last time any of us saw her."

"Don't this Wynn's people," said the captain, "live in Cartersville?"

A little inquiry tended to prove that the captain's suspicion was well-founded.
The gentleman who had given Mr. Gray his information was found again. He says that the couple got off at Cartersville.

Mr. Gray has telegraphed to Cartersville for further information, and states that if the woman is found she shall be promptly surrrendered to the police authorities.

REV. J. W. LEE.

The Pastor of Trinity Highly Complimented

on His DeFuniak Address. Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor of Trinity Methodist church, has returned from the Florida Chautauqua, and is full of enthusiasm over the meeting there. It seems that the reverend gentleman scored one of the greatest victories ever won in the pulpit at DeFuniak. The Daily Critic has this to say of Dr. Lee's sermon:

The Daily Critic has this to say of Dr. Lee's sermon:

The sermon of Rev. Dr. Lee, delivered at the amphitheater Sunday evening, was the theme of conversation yesterday in the homes and hotels of DeFuniak. It is considered the event of the assembly. Never in the history of the Florida Chautauqua was an audience mere completely captured and carded away. Many of the leading ministers of the nation were present, and they all pronounced it a discourse of great power. As a mere mental production it was a wonder, evincing great philosophic ability, coupled with the finest humor and the most wholesome common sense. The Florida Ch-utauqua assembly management claims the honor of discovering Dr. Lee. This is the first assembly to which he was invited to lecture. After that he was invited by Dr. Vincent to Chautauqua. N. Y., and by Dr. Deems to Key East, N. J. He is now known all over the nation as one of the leading preachers of the times.

FUNERAL SERVICES

Over the Remains of Norman Lawshe Ye

Yesterday morning at half past ten o'clock the funeral services of Norman Lawshe took place at the home of his lather on Cone street. The Rev. T. P. Cleveland officiated. Feeling remarks were made upon the fifth verse of the twelfth chapter of Hebrews: "And ye have forgotten the exhortation which speaketh unto you as unto children. My son, despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of him."

At the close of the exhortation the beautiful hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," was sung. The remains were laid to rest in Oakland.

Silk, Stiff and Soft Hats of all grades and new styles at McKeldin & Carlton's.

PRICE'S BARING POWDER



Its superior excellence is proven in milions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Governmen'. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Amonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS

5 or 8p fol and n r m last p wk NEW YORK. CHICAGO.
5 or 8p fol and n r m last p wk

OFFICES FOR RENT.

TRADERS BANK BUILDING.

OFFICES AND BUSINESS ROOMS, SUITABLE for physicians, lawyers, brokers, etc., can now be secured in the Traders Bank building, on Decatur street, opposite Kinball house. These offices will be ready for occupancy May lst, and are fitted with every modern convenience and appointments-elevator, gas, electric lights, etc. A few offices can be finished at an earlier date if necessary. Desk room can be had in a large room on second floor at slave ready. Ever terms an lyte.

KENNY & WERNER NO. 40 DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to dec30--dtf 8thp un u o rob

The New York Life Insurance Company.

The New York Life Insurance Company.

Once a year the great Life Insurance companies amaze the public by a statement of their world wile operations and their immense resources. Today "The New York Life Insurance company" calls attention to a premium income for 1887 of over eighteen million dollars; payments to policy holders of over nine millions, and an increase in net assets of over eight millions.

The assets now exceed eighty-three million dollars. If it be asked, why so much money on 1 and, the answer is, so many reople have a share in it. The company is purely mutual, and the membership exceeds one hundred thousand. This shows the company's stong points. Policies that are valuable to the insure! members if they survive certain periods when their contracts have large cash surrender values. For other features, reference is made to the full exhibit published in another column.

For twenty years past Major Livingston Mims has

"Yellow Label" Cigar will be placed on this market. Wait for it, watch for it, and don't forget to smoke it. The only genuine all Havana five cent cigar

HYGEIA TOBACCO.

-Manufactured by-Thomas C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va.

Guaranteed to prevent heartburn, nervousness and malaria. For isstimonials and prices, address Frank E. Block, and Harralson Bros, & Co., Atlanta, febl9-d2m-Sp

Colgate & Co.'s New Octagon Soap, he only cake that can be cut into convenient haped pieces for any use.

West & Goldsmith-Real Estate Splendid home on the highest hill, in At-lanta; 16: 212 feet front by 188 feet deep; fronts on prominent streets, 75 shade trees; 34 different varie-ties of grapes elegant 9 room house, hall, 10 closets, range, bath room, force pump, commodious barn and all necessary outbuildings. Within block and a half of street cars. In every sense a complete comfortable home. \$7,000. WEST & GOLDSMITH.

Sale of Dunlap Hats in spring styles begins today in every city of United States. Complete stock at McKeldin & Carlton's, 35 Peachtree street.

Colgate & Co.'s New Octagon Soap lathers easier, washes better, dries harder and lasts longer than any other, because of its pe-culiar shape.

JUST RECEIVED
Complete selection of Foreign
Liquore (own Importation), Mineral Water, Bass Ale, Guinness Stout, Dublin Ginger Ale, German Wines, etc. B & B., 46 Marietta street.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., REAL, ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, DUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE, STOCKS bonds, grain or petroleum for cash or margin. Private wirelto Boaton and Chicago. Members New York Real Estate Exchange and the New York Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, Office 106 Broadway and 663 Fifth Evenue, New York City. CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC

Our Tailoring Department booming with the Choicest Fabrics of the Season's Production! This stock embraces all the leading varieties of Worsteds,

HIRSCH BROS. 42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

Cheviots and Cloths, in the most carefully selected patterns,

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.



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and well merit your early inspection.

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Telegraph & Electrical Apparatus & Supplies. Special agents, Georgia, Alabama and Florida for HESS

ELECTRO-PLATERS. Chandeliers and Brass Goods of every description, pol-

Terra Cotta Stove Flue, absolutely fire proof; Terra Cotta Chimney Tops and Stove Thimbles.



GENTS' FURNISHING COODS.

17 and 19 Whitehall Street,

SPECIAL \$9.90 SALE! OVERCOATS,

SUITS!

THAT HAVE BEEN

\$13.50, \$15, \$18 and \$20!

NOW AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF \$9.90!

Special Bargains in Hats and Men's Furnishings. EISEMAN BROS.

and 19 Whitehall Stree

SIXTEEN PAGE

VOL. XIX.

JOHN KEELY'S New Laces All In

All the new patterns of Torchons, Florentines, Medicis, Smyrnas, Orientals, etc., at John Keely's.

John Keely's

Arriving daily. Superb stock of Novelty Dress

Goods at John Keely's.

JOHN KEELY Has opened during the past week\$5,000 worth more of new Embroideries. These, added to his already superb stock, make it the completest and handsom-

goods in Georgia. JOHN KEELY'S EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT

est assortment of these

Is perfect. The assortment is bewildering. The patterns are exclusive. The prices are right.

JOHN KEELY'S

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT Always noted for its completeness and beauty will be found to be handsomer than ever this season. No pains have been spared to make it attractive.

2,500 New Parasols

Just opened at John Keely's. 900 Drummer's Samples. Fresh Goods bought at half their value, to be given away at the same ratio, at John Keely's.

The rush for the bargain Hosiery during the past week, at John Keely's was something wonderful!

JUST THINK OF IT! Hosiery at 20c and 25c per pair, worth 75c anywhere. The Hosiery sale will be continued next week.

JOHN KEELY'S SPRING SHOES NOW OPEN 63 Cases Zeigler's Shoes.

20 Cases of the Celebrated "Keely" Shoes, just opened at John Keely's.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1st, 1888.

WE HAVE TODAY SOLD OUR ENTIRESTOCK and good will to Messra M. Lang & Oo., who will continue manufacturing Sun Bonnets, as we have heretofore, and at the same established stand. Desiring to express our thauks for past favors and noping for a continuance of same to the new firm, we are respectfully.

WELLHOUSE & FLEISCHEL.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, WE BEG TO state, that we will continue manufacturing san Bonnets under the firm of M. Lang & Co., successors to Wellhouse & Fleischel, at the old stand, and hope to benefit ourselves and those with whom we have dealings.

M. LANG & CO.,

Proprietors Atlanta Sun Bonnet Factory, fri sun

39, 41 Peachtree street.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BRIDWELL & HOWELL HAS this day discolved by mutual consont, W. L. addwell retiring. The business will be continued by G. Howell at the old stand, 199 West Mitchell to leave the continued by the continued by